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PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Cholera in Russia.

COAL MINE EXPLOSION.

English Republican Committee.

DEATH OF THE GRAND VIZIER.

King Amadeus' Tour.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.

Mount Vesuvius Rampant

EMPERORS' MEETING.

FRANCE.

THE CONDEMNED COMMUNISTS.

PARIS, September 6.—The condemned Communists, excepting Lullier, have appealed to the civil courts.

JOURNAL REAPPEARED.

The *Verite*, recently suspended, has reappeared under the title of *The Constitution*.

TRIAL APPOINTED.

The trial of the Communist Rossell has been appointed for Thursday.

VACATION.

The vacation of the Assembly begins on the 16th.

MILITARY CENTRE.

Bourges has become the military centre. The military school at Metz will be moved there.

GOVERNOR OF ALGERIA.

LONDON, September 6. — President Thiers has appointed Duc de Aumale Governor of Algeria.

REPORT DENIED.

VERSAILLES, September 6.—The report that Duke D'Aumale has been appointed Governor of Algeria is denied.

FALSE RUMORS.

The rumors of dissensions between the governments of Italy and France are false.

ASSEMBLY DISSOLUTION.

The government has informed the municipalities throughout the country that they will not be allowed to petition for the dissolution of the Assembly.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The league for the deliverance of Alsace and Lorraine announces that it will continue its labors, but has modified its title to "Society for the Promotion of Alsatian Emigration en Masse."

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Thiers gave Marshal Bazaine an audience to-day, which lasted over an hour. The Marshal has appeared before the Committee of Military Investigation. He made a speech in defence of his conduct of the war, attributing his failure at Metz mainly to a lack of ammunition.

STUDYING THE COUNTRY.

The *Francais* says officers of the Italian army are traveling over the French territory contiguous to Italy and studying its strategic points, in order to be prepared in case of a war with France.

THE ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

PARIS, September 6.—The *Bien Publite* insinuates that the intimate relation of Chevalier Nigra with Napoleon render his position here as the representative of Italy untenable.

THE WAR BURTHEN.

The Assembly has adopted a bill laying the burthen of the losses caused by the war on the whole nation, and providing for the immediate distribution of 106,000,000 francs among the sufferers by the insurrection of the Commune.

THE EVACUATION.

PARIS, September 6.—The negotiations for the evacuation of the French territory by the German troops is not progressing smoothly.

SCENES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

NEW YORK, September 6.—A Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, August 25th, says: We had yesterday by far the most exciting scene in the Assembly that I have witnessed since the Deputies met in February last. The question was the dissolution of the National Guards. M. Demeaux made an excellent and practical speech, very conciliatory, but not sparing the plain truth when it had to be told. After Viscomte Demeaux rose Thiers, who never before, in my opinion, appeared at such an immense disadvantage. From the very first he went dead against the majority, certainly two-thirds of the Chamber, and almost without designing to offer any argument in favor of his own views, he stated broadly that the executive alone was the judge as to when, or how, or where, or in what measure the National Guard should be disarmed. He was at first almost hooted down, and retorted by telling the Right centre and Left centre that if they did not respect themselves, they ought to respect the man whom they had placed as Chief of the Executive Department. This deplorable exhibition ended by a curt declaration on the part of Thiers that if the Assembly did not, on this question, vote as he wished, he would at once resign his position. That a man of Thiers' parliamentary experience would even dare to transgress in such a way the first rules of constitutional government, seems alike incredible and incomprehensible. If the Assembly could have tamely taken such a flogging, and like so many naughty children submitted to be put in a corner, and that upon a measure which, I deliberately assert, all Frenchmen except those who look to a revolution as the future panacea for French troubles, are of one mind, then adieu to all ideas of parliamentary or constitutional government in France. We talk much in this land of the ex-Emperor and the faults of his policy, but I am certain that in the most palmy days of the empire, M. Rouher or any other Prime Minister would never have dared to attempt to command—lead is not the word—the Corps Legislatif as Thiers did yesterday. An impartial lookeron at the passing events in France must, I fear, come to only one conclusion respecting the present state of affairs, that the statesmen of this land have somehow got to be what we call "soft," and the French term *"mou."* There exist amongst all classes a deplorable want of moral energy. The people of France are now divided into two grand classes—those who wish for order at any cost and sacrifice duty and work hard in grappling with the difficult questions, and those who desire a revolution. Only by regarding the position of these two extremes may the extraordinary problem of the last four months be solved.

ENGLAND.

COAL MINE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, September 6.—A terrible explosion occurred this morning in a coal mine near the town of Wigan, Lancashire. Some fifty persons who were in the seam of the mine at the time of the catastrophe were cut off from communication with the outer world. It is feared they have all been suffocated with foul air. A party has been sent down to ascertain the condition of the men who had been buried alive, and who were still in the mine. It is thought that they have perished. The neighborhood of the disaster is thronged with relatives and acquaintances of the supposed victims. The scene is of the most heart-rendering description.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamships Weser, from New York and Southampton, and Teutonia, from Aspinwall, touched at Plymouth.

APPOINTMENTS.

It is reported that the Marquis of Lorne will be appointed Governor General of India. The Marquis of Lansdown will succeed the Earl of Spence as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

REPLACING STRIKERS.

LONDON, September 6.—The proprietors in New Castle are sending in every direction to obtain men to fill the places of the strikers. Fresh workmen are arriving in considerable numbers from Cornwall, London, Norway and other quarters. Some factories have been able to resume operations with their former activity, although nearly 4,000 old hands have left town.

RENFORTH.

The remains of Renforth, the Tyne boatman, reached Gate's Head to-night. Thousands followed the coffin in silence to the house of the widow of the deceased. The funeral takes place on Sunday.

THE QUEEN.

The Queen is ill.

CHOLERA.

There is one case of cholera reported in Liverpool.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 6.—The Republican Committee of England has to-day issued the programme of the party which they claim to represent. It embraces the following principles: The application of the principles of federation to the kingdom; the abolition of titles and privileges; the suppression of monopolies; the abolition of standing armies; compulsory education; the State to provide work for those laborers who are able to work and sustenance for those who are incapacitated from work; the nationalization of land; popular legislation and the diffusion of Republicanism.

THE LAND QUESTION.

The Earl of Derby delivered a brilliant speech on the land question yesterday, at Liverpool, on the occasion of the opening exhibition of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society.

ARTILLERY REVIEW.

Fifteen royal field batteries passed in review at Aldershot yesterday, making a splendid appearance.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

Fifty more workmen brought from Germany as substitutes for the striking miners of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have struck on the plea that they were engaged under false pretences.

EMIGRATION.

Eighteen thousand emigrants left the Mersey for the United States during the month of August.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

There was an accident to-day on the Western Railway, near Reading, in which sixteen persons were injured.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Four plate layers were instantly killed by a railway accident near Scranton on the Preston and Carlisle Railway.

THE WIGAN EXPLOSION.

The number killed by the explosion at Wigan is sixty-nine. The scenes around the mouth of the mine were heartrending.

MARINE DISASTER.

LONDON, September 6.—The bark Courier has been lost in a typhoon in the China Sea. Her crew, composed entirely of Chinamen, perished.

MORE EXPLOSIONS.

LONDON, September 6.—There were two more explosions in the mine at Wigan, and the shaft has been bricked up.

THE TICHBOURNE CLAIMANT.

NEW YORK, September 6.—The Tichbourne claimant creates a great sensation wherever he goes in England. At Liverpool, his lodgings were continually surrounded by a curious throng, and when he appeared at the windows a great cheer was set up. Managers of theatres invite him to accept boxes. All trades and trafics run him down, but so far he does not seem to let disagreeable attentions wear on him. His face is fat and ruddy, and he is in continual good humor. There is no restraint placed on his movements, though he is well aware that private detectives follow him like shadows.

PERSIA.

FEARFUL DESTITUTION

NEW YORK, September 6.—A correspondent of a London paper, writing from Shiraz, under date of June 23, says: The famine in Persia may now be said to have almost come to an end, but the distress caused by it will continue for a long time. The price of bread has fallen considerably, but all the property of the poorer classes, excepting only the most necessary clothes, has long since been sold or exchanged for bread, and it is but too evident that starvation will be the fate of a great many more. On the road from Bushire to Shirose one can see at many places half interred bodies. At Caravansary, about thirty miles from Shirose, many people, it is stated two hundred, died of starvation in about a week. Kavaroon, a town eighty miles from Shirose, is half depopulated. Many of its inhabitants went to Shirose, Bushire, or other large towns, and great numbers died. On all the roads and highways crowds of beggars in the last stages of destitution waylay travelers. Sanguinary fights often resulting in loss of life, take place over the carcasses of mules, donkeys or horses, which died on the road, and robberies with violence are very frequent. At Yezd and Gland Kerman the famine raged more than any where else.

In a letter dated Yezd, April last, it was stated that corpses had been resorted to for food, and eight authentic cases of children having been killed and devoured by their parents were enumerated.

THE ARMY.

Since the Shah has heard of the result of the late war he feels no more confidence in the officers now instructing his troops. He says a Prussian officer or none, and a Prussian officer he will have. A Prussian Colonel is being or has been engaged to instill into Persian soldiers the strategy of Marshal Moltke, and perhaps Bismarckian annexation.

GERMANY.

THE ROUMANIAN TROUBLES.

BERLIN, September 6.—The *Provincial Correspondence* is confident that the Imperial conference at Salzburg will strengthen the friendship between Germany and Austria. It is said that the German Government, replying to the Roumanian note, again reminded the Cabinet at Bucharest that Roumania was not a sovereign State, and was not entitled to correspond directly with European powers, and it was informed, moreover, that its note had been communicated to the Porte.

THE EMPERORS' MEETING.

SALZBURG, September 6.—The Emperor of Germany, accompanied by Prince Bismarck, arrived to-night. He was received by the Emperor of Austria, who was attended by a brilliant suite. The sovereigns conversed together for a quarter of an hour. A grand banquet was given to-night, at which their Imperial Majesties and distinguished statesmen of both empires were present.

RUSSIA.

THE CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, September 6.—The latest European mails have further intelligence of the progress of the cholera in Russia. From which it appears that in some places the proportion of deaths still continues very high. At Boresologbsk, a town of twelve hundred inhabitants, for a short time one hundred and fifty persons died every day. In one village in Voronesh, seventy persons died out of a population of two hundred. At Nijui Novgorod, one day, every case proved fatal. In some places the people are panic stricken and do nothing, looking upon the scourge as a divine punishment to which they are bound to submit. Everywhere there is a want of medical aid. In the district of Nonokysperski there is only one doctor for a population of five thousand. He has to visit patients who are forty or fifty miles distant from each other. In St. Petersburg the cases are considerably diminished.

ITALY.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

LONDON, September 6.—A dispatch from Naples announces that Mount Vesuvius has commenced to emit lava.

CABINET CHANGES.

ROME, September 6.—The following changes in the Italian Ministry are officially announced to-day: Signor Visconsi enters the Cabinet as Minister of Public Works in the place of Signor Gadda, who is appointed Prefect of Rome, and will be entrusted with the transfer of the capital to this city. Signor Ribatto is appointed to the Ministry of Marine, as successor to Rear Admiral Acton.

SOUTH AMERICA.

YELLOW FEVER ABATING.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Private advices from Brazil of a late date report yellow fever which raged there during June and July, is abating. The disease has been very fatal to foreigners in that country, especially at Para, where the British Consul, Mr. Hemans, a son of the poetess, died of the epidemic. Many inhabitants of Para have fled to the interior of the country, and some regions have been almost entirely depopulated from the ravages of the disease.

WEST INDIES.

HAYTIEN VISITOR.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Advices from San Domingo report the arrival there of the Commissioner from Hayti, the object of whose visit, it is said, is the negotiation of some treaty, securing the independence of that country.

THE LATE HURRICANE.

KINGSTON, JAM., September 4.—The hurricane at Turks Island was accompanied by an earthquake, and both did considerable damage. Some ships are ashore, but the names are unknown. Vessels arriving report experiencing hurricanes at sea on the 19th and 22d ult., and the 3d inst.

ARRIVED.

Preston, the American Minister to Hayti, has arrived here from Port-au-Prince.

SPAIN.

KING AMADEUS' TOUR.

MADRID, September 6.—King Amadeus, who is still journeying in the provinces, has granted pardons to many prisoners, visited many bull fights, and taken various other means to make him self popular with the people.

TRIAL BY JURY.

A system of trial by jury will soon be introduced into Spain.

TURKEY.

DEATH OF THE GRAND VIZIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 6.—Aali Kibraoli Pacha, Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, died last night.

RETURNED.

General Ignatuff, Russian Minister to this country, has returned to this city after a lengthened absence.

SCOTLAND.

SUPPORTING STRIKES.

LONDON, September 6.—A large meeting was held at Glasgow to night in support of the strikes in Newcastle. Resolutions calling for a reduction of the time of a day's work to nine hours were adopted. The hall was crowded. Good order prevailed.

IRELAND.

WOUNDED CONSTABLE DYING.

LONDON, September 6.—A dispatch from Dublin says that McCarthy, one of the constables wounded in the riot, is dying.

BY MAIL.

The *German Correspondent* says:

It is probable that in the next few years many foreign officers will visit Germany for the purpose of studying our military system. As we mentioned some time ago, the Japanese Government took an early opportunity of examining the principles on which our army is organized; and representatives of that State visited the German camp before Paris. We now hear that Japan intends to establish regular relations with Germany for the purpose of obtaining information in military matters, and it is considered probable that several other Asiatic States will follow her example.

Reymer's Chronology furnishes us with the following interesting information: "Holy water was first used in A. D. 120; penance was introduced in 157, monachism in 348, the Latin mass in 394, extreme unction in 550; belief in purgatory was first inculcated in 593; invocation of the Virgin and the Saints began in 715. During the Pope's four dates from 809, the canonization of holy persons deceased from 993, the baptism of bells from 1000, the celibacy of the clergy from 1015 (but not generally insisted on till 50 or 60 years later); indulgences were introduced in 1119, dispensations and the relaxation of the Host in 1200; the Inquisition was established in 1204; auricular confession dates from 1215; and Papal infallibility was proclaimed in 1870."

It is stated that within the last ten years paper currency has superseded the coin system which previously had been in use in Japan. The rise in the prices of rice in India and in China the same change, it is argued, has been effected by the English modes of finance, the people of the East having become accustomed to the credit system. As improved governments have taken the place of the irresponsible despotisms which formerly ruled over these countries, the first term, it is reported, do not indicate so strong a disposition to hoard their earnings, and consequently the general circulation has increased. A marked result of this expansion of the currency is to be seen in the decreased importation of specie into the Asiatic countries from the Western nations. In 1860 the exportation of specie from Europe into China and Japan amounted to $42,390,000, and in 1870 the exports of gold and silver had fallen to $7,805,000. This disastrous "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

That the change has been real and based neither upon personal or partisan considerations, is evinced by the gradual adoption of the contested principle in other, yet kindred, spheres. Witness the post of Governor, which was formerly filled in nearly, or quite every, State without restriction on this head! Whereas at this time in the States of New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, South Carolina and Kentucky a Governor is not ellgible to re-election while in office or for the term succeeding that for which he was elected, in Arkansas, Texas and Oregon he may serve but eight years out of any twelve; in Maine, North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi he may serve but four years out of any six; in Pennsylvania, six years out of any nine; in Tennessee, six years out of any eight. The intent in each case (however imperfectly developed) is to check, if not overbear, the tendency to use patronage for the indefinite perpetuation of power."

Mr. Greeley concludes by saying, "all that is needed, is an intelligent, earnest, wide-spread conviction, that the practice of re-electing a chief magistrate, while in office, is fraught with evil and peril—that it distracts his attention from the proper cares and duties of his station, and impels him to consider, not who are fittest and most worthy to fill the offices in his gift, but what choice will be most likely to improve his chances of re-nomination, &c. * * * We shall yet achieve a civil service reform—nay; we *must*. Office seeking is our national vice, depriving our work shops of apprentices, and our farms of half the intelligent energetic aspiring youth, who ought to make the agriculture of the next thirty years exhibit a series of brilliant advances and improvements upon all that preceded it. But vainly shall we hope for such reform through the lopping off of branches while the root of the upas remains intact and vital. That root is the re-election, while in office, of President, Governors and other dispensers of vast patronage, with their consequent temptation to use that patronage in aid of their own continuance in power."

OPENING OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Judge Bedford to-day, in opening the September term of the General Sessions, delivered a lengthy charge to the grand jury. He said the people look to the authorities to stem the current of crime now jeopardizing the safety of our citizens. Let them not look in vain. Having referred to the monstrous trunk and murder case, the sad victim of treachery and deception, who in a moment of frantic despair gave herself up to and was murdered by an abortionist, the Judge said: "Of late we have been living, as it were, in an atmosphere of abortion. We are heavy with the dark deeds of these traffickers in human life." He hoped the legislature at the next sitting would declare abortion as murder in the first degree, punishable with death, instead of manslaughter in the second degree. The address was applauded by the audience.

JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING.

The first meeting of the Joint Committee of Aldermen, Supervisors and citizens invited to assist them in investigating the charges of fraud against city officials, was held to-day. Among the citizens present were Royal Phelps, W. A. Booth, S. M. Spafford, Thomas Jeremiah, R. L. Kennedy and H. B Claflin. A resolution was agreed to by the committee of citizens that they should have at all times free access to the vouchers, warrants, receipts, &c., in the Chamberlain's and Comptroller's office, and every facility they deemed requisite was acquiesced in, and the chairman of the Committee of Aldermen said this was entirely proper, and every facility should be afforded them.

Mr. Waltman and Mr. Booth were appointed to wait upon the Comptroller and ascertain when the city accounts will be ready. The Comptroller replied that he would furnish all information required next Monday, and that he was most anxious to have them examine the books. The meeting then adjourned to Monday. James A. Roosevelt and Wm. A. Osborn have been added to the committee of citizens.

THE CITY FRAUDS.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, appointed at the citizens' meeting on Monday, which was held last evening, it was understood that legal proceedings will be commenced to-day against the city officials, restraining them from the further fraudulent application of public funds. An injunction looking to this object will be applied for. Other points will also be probably involved by the proceedings.

The *Times* to-day, speaking of the frauds of city officials, says that one man has invested over a million of dollars in his wife's name in United States five-twenties. Another erected palatial mansions in this city, and at Norwalk, Conn. The money thus disposed of came from the people, and rightfully belongs to them. They must have it back by fair means or foul.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

A special from Washington says that the attempt made at the last election by some women of the Woodhull-Claflin perpetuation to get the question of their rights under the Fourteenth Amendment before the courts was not opposed by the Commissioners, against whom a suit was brought, so that the case has gone by default, and the only question now to be decided is the amount of damages. It is thought, however, that the damages awarded will be sufficient to deter the Commissioners from refusing hereafter to register applicants. Some other method of having the question of constitutional rights tested will have to be devised.

THE WARMOUTH DELEGATION.

At the interview held with the President yesterday by the Warmouth (Louisiana) Republican delegation, they unanimously assured the President that unless the offending officers were removed, the State of Louisiana was irrevocably lost to the party. The President promised that strict inquiry into the charges would be made and suitable action taken. He denied that he had received a telegram asking for instructions from Packard, and was unware that the troops had been used until he saw the statement in the newspapers. The delegates expressed satisfaction at their reception.

MINE CAVED IN.

Dispatches from Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, state that the large mine of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, known as the Haltenbeck mine, caved in on Saturday morning, creating great consternation in that place. The mine was abandoned on Saturday, as it had been considered unsafe for months. An area of five or six acres of ground sunk two hundred feet where the mine collapsed. Thousands of people have visited the scene since the caving in. The mine was nearly worked out. The greatest loss will be to the miners who are thrown out of employment by the occurrence.

ENCROACHMENT.

The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn are charged with having encroached on city property in the erection of their ferry house on Fulton street, and the demand made by the city for the removal of the obstruction is disregarded. The city authorities have ordered that the encroachment be removed by force, and unless some compromise is effected there will probably be a collision between the police and the ferry hands.

THE TYLER DAVIDSON FOUNTAIN.

The steamer Westphalia, which arrived last night, has the largest portion of the great bronze Tyler Davidson fountain, given by Henry Probasco for the Esplanade in Cincinnati. With Ferdinand von Miller a part of the workmen from Munich came in the Westphalia for the purpose of aiding in the preparations for the celebration, which is expected to take place about the 15th of October.

CONNECTICUT TOBACCO CROP.

The Connecticut tobacco crop is being gathered. It is said to be enormous. The Hartford *Times* says few, if any, preceding years have produced crops to surpass it in weight. The leaf, to all appearances, seems to indicate that the quality, like the quantity, of the tobacco crop of 1871 will be superior.

PEREMPTORY NOTICE.

The Brooklyn Street Commissioner to day sent the following notice to the officers of the Union Ferry Company. You are hereby notified to remove, within five days from the date hereof, the buildings erected by your company on the property of the city at Fulton Ferry, or I shall cause the same to be removed at the expiration of that time.

OF IMPROPER TREATMENT.

It is now alleged that the death of John Riley, at Long Island College Hospital, on Saturday last, was caused by improper treatment in that institution rather than by the wounds inflicted by his wife.

LAFAYETTE'S BIRTHDAY.

The French societies are to-day celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of Lafayette by a pic-nic at Lion Park.

ALICE BOWLESBY'S REMAINS.

The remains of Alice Bowlesby were taken to Paterson this morning for interment.

PERSONAL.

Senator Wilson arrived to-day from Europe on the Cuba.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Cuba has arrived from Liverpool.

—The race at Cold Springs, Wisconsin, yesterday afternoon, between Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, was one of the most remarkable in trotting annals, Goldsmith Maid making the fastest single heat, and also the best three heats on record.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Appointments.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Mexican Outrages.

WASHINGTON, September 6, 1871.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed John C. Hillman, of Washington Territory, Register of the Land Office at Vancouver, and J. H. Wickizer, Attorney for Utah Territory.

THE WEATHER.

The low barometer which was on Tuesday afternoon west of Michigan, has moved east into Canada, and is followed by a rapid increase in the pressure. A cyclone of small dimensions has probably been in progress during the past three days over the central portions of the Gulf of Mexico. This morning it passed over Northern Florida, and is now moving northeastward through Georgia, but no destructive winds have been reported. Rainy and threatening weather has extended to North Carolina. Clear weather continues in the Middle and Eastern States; low barometer and cloudy weather on Lake Ontario; clear and clearing weather from Louisiana to Lake Superior and westward.

Probabilities—The Georgia cyclone will probably move northeastward along the south Atlantic coast, with a general rain and brisk but not violent easterly winds. Northerly winds and pleasant weather are probable for Thursday from Alabama to Lake Erie and westward; easterly winds with threatening weather from New Jersey southward; southwesterly winds in the interior of New England.

MEXICAN OUTRAGES.

A dispatch from Galveston, dated to-day, states that the American bark Harvest Home was attacked by a force of Mexicans off Santa Anna on the night of the 27th of last month, and her master, Echlickey, obliged to put to sea without completing her cargo. The American bark Brothers was captured by an armed force of Mexicans, also on the 27th of August off Santa Anna, and the captain forced to abandon her. He was picked up by the Harvest Home and arrived at Galveston yesterday. It is understood the captain will visit Washington and make a full statement of all the facts in the case to the government authorities.

CINCINNATI.

Industrial Exposition.

CINCINNATI, September 6.—The second Cincinnati Industrial Exposition was formally opened this evening at half-past eight o'clock, in the presence of the officers, committees, exhibitors, and a large attendance of visitors. The inaugural ceremonies, occurring in Art Hall, were short, commencing with an overture by the orchestra. Following this was a prayer by Rev. Dr. Briggs, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Major A. T. Goshorn, President of the Exposition, then delivered his inaugural address. He alluded to the experiment of 1870, which early became an assured success. As a most notable result, the third Exposition was inaugurated as a national institution. The entire country had been invited, and he was happy to say the invitation had been accepted. The east, the great south country, the west, and the prosperous valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi had each contributed unmistakeable evidences of the growth and advancement of the mechanic arts and of the domestic industries of the nation. There was presented the largest variety of the products of skilled labor and of scientific ingenuity ever exhibited in America. The thrift of the people and the activity of the American mind were here practically demonstrated. The presence of specie in controlling natural forces for the use and benefit of man, and the application of the same to the development of the resources of the country, were here clearly and comprehensively revealed. In the presence of these magnificent products of diversified native industry, evidencing so much real progress, we found inspiration for higher achivements. There was here a true sentiment of patriotism and noble emulation, that would add new activity to every branch of industry, commerce and manufactures. We could have no more worthy exponent than this brilliant exposition of industrial interests of the country. It was an epoch in the manufactures of the west, and indeed of the entire country, that would be regarded pre-eminently as the most noteworthy in their history. No institution had ever afforded these enlarged opportunities for promoting industrial interest, representing, as it did, the mechanic, manufacturer and producer, the laborer, merchant and consumer, to which were added the sympathies and good will of the entire community. The enterprise was not directly encouraged by State or national patronage, but was eminently an American institution, in that it was created by the people. He spoke briefly on the condition of the laborer in this country, his relation to capital and machinery. He said the management of the exposition had no political views to promulgate and no political dogmas to subserve.

After the conclusion of his address, which was brief, and listened to with interest, he formally pronounced the Exposition opened. The orchestra then performed the Exposition Polka, composed for the occasion by Prof. Corrier, followed by other compositions, after which the audience separated and was distributed to all parts of the great halls of the Exposition.

An immense amount of labor has been performed to-day in the preparations, and things to-night are in quite a satisfactory condition, with the exception of the horticultural department. Much remains to be done before the exposition shall present its best appearance. The horticultural display embraces about 15,000 specimens of the rarest plants and flowers, and though considered hitherto rather an incidental part of the exposition, it will be one of the great features. The domestic, mechanic, agricultural, power, textile, fabrics and art halls, embracing nearly four acres of floor space, are literally crowded with article of utility and beauty. The display of machinery is better than last year, when it was a distinguished feature of the exposition. The display of manufactured articles for the household, and of drugs and chemicals, is large and singularly good. There is an extensive array of carriages, and a promise of a fine display in agricultural implements. A noticeable feature is the expense to which exhibitors have gone in preparing for the exhibition of these products, many of the cases being hardly less attractive than the goods on exhibition. The exhibitors represent all sections of the country. Among the textile fabrics the South has a favorable representation, though the exposition is, in all respects, decidedly, in its preparations, in advance of last year. It will not be in its best dress before the first of next week. The attendance to-night has exceeded expectation, the number present being about 5,000. The demand for space continues unabated, the applications to the present time being double the accommodations.

AUBURN.

Railway Election.

AUBURN, N. Y., September 6.—At the annual election of the Southern Central Railroad Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected directors: Samuel R. Lockwood, Wm. H. Seward, Jr., Adam Nutter, Charles G. Briggs, A. H. Gass, D. M. Osborne, John J. Taylor, Thos. C. Platt, C. L. Rich, J. W. Dwight, H. K. Clark, Geo. J. Post, and Charles F. Welles. At a subsequent meeting the following officers were elected: Jno. J. Taylor, President; Geo. J. Post, Vice President; Wm. H. Seward, Jr., Treasurer, and Homer N. Lockwood, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

Horace Greeley Opens the Campaign—The Warmouth Delegation—The Woman Question—Mine Caved In—The City Frauds—Encroachment—The Tyler-Davidson Fountain—Improper Treatment—Alice Bowlesby's Remains—Lafayette's Birthday—Connecticut Tobacco Crop—Peremptory Notice—Opening of Quarter Sessions—Joint Committee Meeting.

NEW YORK, September 6, 1871.

Horace Greeley will open the Presidential campaign with an article in the forthcoming November *Galaxy* on "The One Term Principle." The following summary is made from advance sheets:

Starting with the idea that civil service reform is essential and demanded by all thoughtful citizens, Mr. Greeley contends that the desire and hope of the President to secure re-election, and his efforts to that end, effectually prevent the reform. Civil service reform means the selection of the fittest men for office, instead of the most effective (or noisy) politicians of the dominant party. The fruits of the present system are wide-spread incapacity, inefficiency, dishonesty and peculation. A postmaster—not to be too exacting—ought to know how to read, which some do, while others do not. All will admit that such ability is desirable in his vocation, but if one who lacks it is the most efficient partisan, and has done the most toward the President's election, his "claims" cannot well be overborne. Will not his services be wanted four years hence? and how are they to be retained if his "claims" are postponed to those of one who can read, but has no skill in manipulating voters or votes?

Mr. Greeley asks "how much better is this than the absurdity of hereditary legislators? If our Federal and local functionaries were chosen by lot, they would average worse than they now do?"

That "the King can do no wrong," if taken literally, is irrational. If understood to mean only that he is elevated above all temptation to misrule—that his doing wrong would argue moral, if not mental, insanity—that he cannot be *presumed* to have acted within his prerogative under the sway of an unworthy motive—then the maxim becomes intelligible. The justification of royalty is its alleged tendency to place the chief ruler of a nation above all temptation to regard and pursue his own interest at the expense of the public weal. Mr. Greeley then discusses the question historically—the growth of the patronage of the President, the efforts to restrict the President to one term, by proposed constitutional amendments; the selfish reasons for the defeat of these latter, and the rapid accumulation of the evils growing out of the power of patronage, and the temptation of the President to use that patronage for his re-election. Mr. Greeley concludes his historical argument thus—

"The Whigs in due time took up the one term principle and Mr. Clay gave it his powerful support. He failed to achieve the Presidency, and did not succeed in ingrafting that principle into the Federal constitution; but Van Buren, who was first chosen in 1836 by a decided majority, was left in a meagre minority at the close of the canvass for a second term. He tried again in 1844 and was badly beat, even in the National convention of his party by James K. Polk, of Tennessee, who, though then elected, declined even to seek a second term. General Taylor, who succeeded him, died early in the second year of his term; and Millard Fillmore, who being Vice President, succeeded him, was beaten by General Scott in the Whig National Convention of 1852. General Franklin Pierce, whom the Democrats then elected, tried to be re-nominated in 1856, but was beaten in convention by James Buchanan, who did not seek a re-nomination, knowing well that such quest would be vain. Mr. Lincoln, who was then chosen by the Republicans, was re-elected by them in 1864. The civil war was then in progress, impelling many to support him, in deference to the law that discourages the swapping of horses while in the act of crossing a raging torrent. Mr. Lincoln thus constitutes the sole exception to the failure of so many efforts to re-elect a President since 1832. Meanwhile these efforts have undoubtedly cost some signal defeats to either party. Had Mr. Van Buren gracefully retired at the close of his first term, his party might have, possibly, avoided their stunning defeat in 1840; had Fillmore done likewise in 1852, the Whig party might have been defeated, but could not have been crushed by its defeat in the triumph of Pierce that year. Time and again since the Federal Constitution of 1800 has first one and then the other party run or tried to run a President for a second term. For a quarter of a century these efforts proved successful; of late they have very generally proved disastrous. "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

That the change has been real and based neither upon personal or partisan considerations, is evinced by the gradual adoption of the contested principle in other, yet kindred, spheres. Witness the post of Governor, which was formerly filled in nearly, or quite every, State without restriction on this head! Whereas at this time in the States of New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, South Carolina and Kentucky a Governor is not ellgible to re-election while in office or for the term succeeding that for which he was elected, in Arkansas, Texas and Oregon he may serve but eight years out of any twelve; in Maine, North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi he may serve but four years out of any six; in Pennsylvania, six years out of any nine; in Tennessee, six years out of any eight. The intent in each case (however imperfectly developed) is to check, if not overbear, the tendency to use patronage for the indefinite perpetuation of power."

Mr. Greeley concludes by saying, "all that is needed, is an intelligent, earnest, wide-spread conviction, that the practice of re-electing a chief magistrate, while in office, is fraught with evil and peril—that it distracts his attention from the proper cares and duties of his station, and impels him to consider, not who are fittest and most worthy to fill the offices in his gift, but what choice will be most likely to improve his chances of re-nomination, &c. * * * We shall yet achieve a civil service reform—nay; we *must*. Office seeking is our national vice, depriving our work shops of apprentices, and our farms of half the intelligent energetic aspiring youth, who ought to make the agriculture of the next thirty years exhibit a series of brilliant advances and improvements upon all that preceded it. But vainly shall we hope for such reform through the lopping off of branches while the root of the upas remains intact and vital. That root is the re-election, while in office, of President, Governors and other dispensers of vast patronage, with their consequent temptation to use that patronage in aid of their own continuance in power."

OPENING OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Judge Bedford to-day, in opening the September term of the General Sessions, delivered a lengthy charge to the grand jury. He said the people look to the authorities to stem the current of crime now jeopardizing the safety of our citizens. Let them not look in vain. Having referred to the monstrous trunk and murder case, the sad victim of treachery and deception, who in a moment of frantic despair gave herself up to and was murdered by an abortionist, the Judge said: "Of late we have been living, as it were, in an atmosphere of abortion. We are heavy with the dark deeds of these traffickers in human life." He hoped the legislature at the next sitting would declare abortion as murder in the first degree, punishable with death, instead of manslaughter in the second degree. The address was applauded by the audience.

JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING.

The first meeting of the Joint Committee of Aldermen, Supervisors and citizens invited to assist them in investigating the charges of fraud against city officials, was held to-day. Among the citizens present were Royal Phelps, W. A. Booth, S. M. Spafford, Thomas Jeremiah, R. L. Kennedy and H. B Claflin. A resolution was agreed to by the committee of citizens that they should have at all times free access to the vouchers, warrants, receipts, &c., in the Chamberlain's and Comptroller's office, and every facility they deemed requisite was acquiesced in, and the chairman of the Committee of Aldermen said this was entirely proper, and every facility should be afforded them.

Mr. Waltman and Mr. Booth were appointed to wait upon the Comptroller and ascertain when the city accounts will be ready. The Comptroller replied that he would furnish all information required next Monday, and that he was most anxious to have them examine the books. The meeting then adjourned to Monday. James A. Roosevelt and Wm. A. Osborn have been added to the committee of citizens.

THE CITY FRAUDS.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, appointed at the citizens' meeting on Monday, which was held last evening, it was understood that legal proceedings will be commenced to-day against the city officials, restraining them from the further fraudulent application of public funds. An injunction looking to this object will be applied for. Other points will also be probably involved by the proceedings.

The *Times* to-day, speaking of the frauds of city officials, says that one man has invested over a million of dollars in his wife's name in United States five-twenties. Another erected palatial mansions in this city, and at Norwalk, Conn. The money thus disposed of came from the people, and rightfully belongs to them. They must have it back by fair means or foul.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

A special from Washington says that the attempt made at the last election by some women of the Woodhull-Claflin perpetuation to get the question of their rights under the Fourteenth Amendment before the courts was not opposed by the Commissioners, against whom a suit was brought, so that the case has gone by default, and the only question now to be decided is the amount of damages. It is thought, however, that the damages awarded will be sufficient to deter the Commissioners from refusing hereafter to register applicants. Some other method of having the question of constitutional rights tested will have to be devised.

THE WARMOUTH DELEGATION.

At the interview held with the President yesterday by the Warmouth (Louisiana) Republican delegation, they unanimously assured the President that unless the offending officers were removed, the State of Louisiana was irrevocably lost to the party. The President promised that strict inquiry into the charges would be made and suitable action taken. He denied that he had received a telegram asking for instructions from Packard, and was unware that the troops had been used until he saw the statement in the newspapers. The delegates expressed satisfaction at their reception.

MINE CAVED IN.

Dispatches from Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, state that the large mine of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, known as the Haltenbeck mine, caved in on Saturday morning, creating great consternation in that place. The mine was abandoned on Saturday, as it had been considered unsafe for months. An area of five or six acres of ground sunk two hund

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE.
H. K. SAMPLE.
J. W. BALLANTINE.
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.

MAYOR—R. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 118¼@113¾

OHIO, good for twenty thousand Republican majority, has sent Democracy reeling in its efforts to get up some enthusiasm. McCook's friends give up the State.

ONE of the *Post's* editors voted the Radical ticket last Saturday, and was so delighted with the change that he repeated it in five different wards. Of course he promised to support the nominee, and "*of course*" he will do it.

LET ALL Republicans work diligently from this day forward for the success of the State ticket. The result of the campaign in Pennsylvania will have powerful influence on the Presedential canvass of 1872. An increased majority will insure the triumphant success of Grant in a re-election to the high office he has so well and ably filled.

WE direct attention to an article from the pen of Horace Greeley, on the one term principle in the Presidential office. While we agree with Mr. Greeley that the one term principle is, generally speaking, the best, yet we think the discussion of it comes a little late, so far as the present incumbent is concerned. General Grant's nomination is fully assured, and the new system cannot apply, therefore, to him. After this, we will favor the new rule.

VIGOROUS BLOWS at the Democracy are being driven by some of the ablest Republican orators. The records of the two parties are being scrutinized as they never were before. The battle this fall will be one on finance, taxation and indebtedness. Rigid economy is everywhere the rule of Republicanism, whilst the grossest of extravagance and corruption mark the steps of Democracy wherever they hold the power. Judge us both by our records, and we will be satisfied. Under Republican rule debts decrease, taxation is lessened and economy in every department is insisted on; under Democracy, the reverse.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present at the seventh annual exhibition of the Kansas State Agricultural Society, which will be held at Topeka, commencing on the 11th inst. Kansas occupies a proud place among the young giant states of the west, and is destined in the near future to take front rank among the rich agricultural districts of the Union. The fair will doubtless be well patronized, and a grand success. This journal is pleased to accept the invitation, and will be represented, if possible, on the grounds, so that we can be enabled to tell the thrifty farmers of Pennsylvania what the great State of Kansas is doing in the way of agriculture.

AT THE IMMENSE MEETING of citizens, irrespective of party, held in New York city to denounce the robberies of the Tammany Ring, Judge Pierrepont in the course of his speech paused, and amid breathless silence, asked "Is any one here who believes that the government of the city is honest?" To this telling hit no response came, which proved, that among the assembled thousands of their fellow citizens, not one would say that he believed the officers of the city to be honest men. Well may Tweed, Sweeny, Hall and Connolly hide their heads from the gaze of honest men hereafter. Instead of holding these men up to the world as base, dishonest schemers, the Democratic press and organizations are doing their utmost to screen them, whilst they denounce those who have exposed them. By so doing they prove themselves no better than their New York friends.

WHEN the *Post* announced in its editorial columns, that Henry M. Long, one of the editors and proprietors of the GAZETTE, had said that he "would not vote for Morgan," it simply LIED, as he never said any such thing. It is pretty generally known that Mr. Long lives in the city of Allegheny at present, and the *Post*, taking advantage of this fact, would wish to convey the impression that he would not support Mr. Morgan for Mayor. If it is of any benefit to the *Post et id genus omne*, we will announce that Henry M. Long desires the election of Ben. W Morgan for Mayor of Pittsburgh with all his heart, and as a tax payer therein, will use all of his influence publicly and privately to secure his election. More than this, he would rather support and use his influence to elect Mr. Morgan than the best Democrat in Allegheny county, and the *Post* knows it, too. Try again, neighbor. That LIE is nailed certain.

JUDGE THURMAN, in his address in Ohio, everywhere denounces the New Departure, and declares open war against the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. He scouts the idea that Democracy will accept negro suffrage, and colored civil rights. When we remember that the Fourteenth amendment, declares that the National bonds are valid and those of the confederacy invalid; that the debt of the United States shall be paid, whilst that of the confederacy, or of any state South, incurred in aid of the rebellion shall not be paid; that no payments shall be made for the slaves of rebels made free, or property lost in defence of the Confederacy, we can get a glimpse of the programme of the Democracy, and of the future that is before us, should they gain power. Whilst such men as Thurman of Ohio, Blair of Missouri, and Stephens of Georgia, reiterate these professions and intentions of the Democratic party, we find no contradiction in their papers, and are bound to accept them as the real sentiments of that party. Once in power, and all that was attained through the war will be yielded up.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., of Philadelphia, are about to publish a remarkable book, the memoires of John Quincy Adams, partially compiled from his diary and edited by his son, Charles Francis Adams. There are not more than one or two families in America which have constantly commanded the respect, admiration and confidence of the people, and at the same time filled high official places since or before the foundation of the Republic; of these few families that of the Adamses is chief; they have always been respected. One of them was deemed fit to be the successor of President Washington, and he was the only chief magistrate of the United States whose son succeeded him in the office. But distinguished as both of these gentlemen were, they at no time commanded more of the respect, admiration and esteem of their countrymen than is now freely given to the present head of the family, the recently appointed Commissioner of the United States to the Conference at Geneva, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams. This book then will have all the interest inseparable from the personal memoires of so distinguished a man as John Quincy Adams, who was familiarly associated with so many great men in so many great events, as well as the charm imparted by so eminent and polished a writer as his son. We regard its appearance as one of the literary events of the period.

HEREWITH we present an abstruct from the books of the United States Depository of this district showing the entire business transacted during the year ending July 30th, 1871. The payments appear heavier than the receipts, from the fact that the balance of the previous year is not included. The figures show a creditable conduct of the affairs of the office through the excellent management of Collector Thomas Steele, Esq.:

RECEIPTS.

Internal Revenue collections	$3,090,311 57
Internal Revenue Stamps	269,668 43
Patent Fees	8,040 55
New Fractional Currency for distribution	766,000 00
Semi-annual Duty	91,955 15
Miscellaneous Receipts	483,676 75
Duties on Imports (coin)	11,227 76
Coin received per express	334,051 50
Total receipts	$5,054,931 71

PAYMENTS.

Treasurer U. S. Drafts paid	$1,496,249 86
Notes transferred per Express	2,931,000 00
Fractional Currency forwarded for redemption	503,404 45
Miscellaneous payments	11,541 86
Coin shipped per Express	42,175 50
Coin Drafts paid	133,283 33
Total payments	$5,117,655 00

BRIGHAM YOUNG loses dominion over his people with wonderful rapidity. His words are no longer regarded by his followers as golden ones placed in his heart by the great God, whose special prophet and mouth-piece he has ever claimed to be. The people are distrustful of him, and with violent hands are ready to overthrow the throne he has erected. Though bolstered up with a cluster of saints, who fear their own fall in his, still he must realize that his day of power and rule is over. He may weather the storm about breaking forth, to the end of his life, but can name no successor. In the natural order of things, polygamy is dead. It is not so wonderful that the damnable institution should have outlived slavery, the other twin relic of barbarism, as that it should have ever grown, flourished and taken root in our age of progress. But thanks to railroads, to the progressive spirit of our age, and the many other agencies that continually combat error, wickedness and superstition, Brigham Young's career as prophet over misguided and hitherto ignorant people, is on the wane and the domestic rottenness of Utah promises to remain only a few short years to curse the country and to call the blush of shame to the cheek of the American Christian when he is forced to acknowledge the existence of polygamy in his land so conspicuous for learning, culture and refinement.

THE TENDENCY of Democratic rule is very evident to any one who reads and is blessed with ordinary intelligence. It cannot be disputed that the purpose of that party is to undo, as far as possible, all of the blessed work accomplished through blood and terrible sacrifice, during the war. Wherever they have gained power this purpose has at once been made apparent as noon day to the most casual observer. In North Carolina the Democratic strength has been directed towards the annulment of the State Constitution, which was based on the reconstruction acts, and the new amendments to the constitution. If these efforts were pushed in the ordinary way, and a proper respect were shown to the entire voting population, so that a fair expression of the whole people could be had, no fault could be found, in the attempt, for we are bound to obey the old Republican doctrine, in the right of the majority to rule, of course, under the constitution and laws. But they are not. The vilest and meanest of partizan malice and devellish devices, are resorted to to prevent a fair vote. The blacks are threatened with all kinds of torment; and their imaginations are so wrought upon by the hideous performances of the midnight Ku-Klux, that their interest in the elections is, to a great extent given up in many places. The result of the election in West Virginia is additional proof of the prevalence of the old leaven of treason, and the efforts of the Confederate Democracy to accomplish in this way, what they failed to obtain through "grim visaged war," are plainly indicated. The old Virginia system of compelling each voter to read aloud at the polls the names of those he votes for, is to be re-established, and the vilest traitor is to be re-instated to full political rights, while his hands are yet red with the blood of his countrymen. By these means do they expect to accomplish the defeat of the men who stood by the old flag. Is it not a timely warning to all, of the purposes of Democracy? Do we want Southern rebels, and their Northern tools to lord over us with their old-time insolence?

THE *Volksblatt* of yesterday says:

"THE GAZETTE,

yesterday, gave its readers a translation of the *Freiheit's Freund's* outcry against the *Volksblatt*, as well as a part of what we said in regard to the Saturday primary elections.

It is equally absurd as false, to say that the *Volksblatt* joined itself with the *Commercial* to hurt Dr. Gross. For the distortion of our words by the *Commercial*, if merely pure stupidity or malevolence can wish to make us responsible. The *Commercial* was *not* instructed regarding our first article for Dr. Gross before its appearance. Whoever says the contrary, *lies*.

It is equally vulgar and stupid, to insinuate that the *Volksblatt* would receive pay of any kind for its editorial articles. The principles of this journal are not marketable. That sort of politics we have always abandoned to others.

"We do not believe, indeed, that the GAZETTE will take any notice of the above defence, nor do we care much. The slander of our neighbor have yet had no effect upon those who know us.

"Apropos, the GAZETTE in its above mentioned translation, is also guilty of an error, which is, to a hair, like a bit of Jesuitry. It constantly translates *freies denkig* as *free thinking—free thinker*. This expression has here the especial significance of infidelity or *frei-geisterei*. But it is well known that there are very many people who, for instance in the Sunday question, decidedly think freely, but are nothing less than they are *free thinkers*. Does the translator of the GAZETTE not know this or did he not wish to know it, and think to take advantage of the opportunity to give a pious side stroke to those who do not believe that Puritanism is the only salvation?"

The above article we translate because it would seem but just to show both sides of questions like this. On Tuesday, the *Volksblatt* said that it *had* been paid for its article about Dr. Gross, but that, it would seem, must have been a joke on its part, for on Wednesday it says it was not paid. It has the best reason in the world, we admit, for not selling its principles. We really do not see how it could, even though buyers might be anxious for them—as curiosities. Its charge of an error in our translation is, to us, very amusing. *Freisinnend* is a compound of the German words *frei*, meaning free, and *sinnen*, to think or speculate; every dictionary defines it as free-thinking, but, not satisfied with the books, we yesterday appealed to several of our German friends, one of whom explained it by an example, he said: "You know the *Volksblatt* people?" Well they are *freisinnig*." However, if the *Volksblatt* would prefer "*liberal*" we shall use that, if, when it writes its articles hereafter, it will be kind enough to explain when it means it thinks freely, and when only, that it is a free thinker.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly report, No. 12, of the Bureau of Statistics, for the month ended June 30, 1871, and for the *fiscal year* ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1870, is in press. The Chief of the Bureau furnishes the following synopsis:

Periods.	Imports.	Dom. exp. specie val.	Foreign exports.
Month ended June 30, 1871	$51,265,142	$41,655,239	$2,218,400
Month ended June 30, 1870	40,319,920	34,653,133	2,630,427
12 months end'd June 30, 1871	541,493,774	513,044,273	28,459,899
12 months end'd June 30, 1870	462,377,587	420,535,258	30,427,159

The following table shows the relative amounts of the foregoing which consisted of merchandise and of specie and bullion, respectively, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871:

	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign exports.
Merchandise	$519,593,750	$428,639 017	$14,401,270
Specie and bullion	21,900,024	84,505,256	14,038,629

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1870.

	Imports.	Domestic exports.	Foreign exports.
Merchandise	$433,977,501	$370,651,156	$16,155,295
Specie and bullion	26,400,083	43,884,102	14,271,894

Of the total trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, it will be seen that the exports exceeded the imports by $10,398, while for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the imports exceeded the exports to the amount of $11,415,170.

The comparative amounts of the total trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, carried in American and foreign vessels, respectively, were as follows:

Vessels.	Imports.	Domestic exports. (mixed values)	Foreign exports.
American	$163,285,710	$186,634,658	$9,758,804
Foreign	383,020,710	376,476,609	16,325,336
Land vehicles	15,187,354	5,417,384	2,380,772

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1870.

Vessels.	Imports.	Domestic exports. (mixed values.)	Foreign exports.
American	$153,237,077	$186,240,048	$13,492,276
Foreign	309,140,510	312,852,095	16,934,383

The value of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States June 30, 1871, was $68,324,855, against $56,930,841 June 30, 1870.

The following are the values of the principal commodities imported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871.

Free of Duty—Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines, $1,201,071; cochineal, $1,184,255; fur skins, undressed, $1,024,826; gold and silver coin, $19,986,801; gold and silver bullion, $1,283,223; guano, $3,322,338; India rubber and gutta-percha, $2,307,233; indigo, $2,052,222; rags, $3,748,984; raw silk, $5,639,592.

Dutiable—Animals, living, $5,845,926; breadstuffs, $7,786,211; coffee, $30,992,869; cotton, manufactures of, $29,876,640; chemicals, drugs, medicines, and dyes, $6,479,414; earthen, stone, and Chinaware, $4,681,376; flax, raw, $694,882; manufactures of flax, $18,051,695; fruits, $9,602,630; hides and skins, $14,892,987; railroad bars or rails, $17,560,297; India-rubber and gutta-percha, $3,004,617; manufactures of silk, $32,341,901; sugar, brown, $61,249,621; molasses, $10,192,384; tea, $17,254,617; tin, and manufactures of, $12,757,215; wood, and manufactures of, $9,279,942; wool, raw and fleece, $9,780,443; wool, manufactures of, $43,829,839.

The principal domestic articles exported during the year were:

Breadstuffs, $79,379,187; cotton, raw, $218,327,109; cotton, manufactures of, $2,501,585; furs and fur skins, $1,590,193; gold and silver coin, $58,027,484; gold and silver bullion, $26,375,875; muskets, pistols, &c., $13,463,916; naval stores, $1,694,435; oil cake, $4,160,021; refined petroleum, $34,138,736; crude petroleum, $1,820,803; bacon and hams, $8,126,683; cheese, $8,752,990; lard, $10,562,020; pork, $4,302,320; beef, $3,825,666; leaf tobacco, $19,908,797, wood and manufactures of, $12,916,548.

The principal foreign commodities exported were:

Gold coin, $2,104,530; silver coin, $11,934,699; fixed oils, $843,196; opium, $709,825; provisions, $571,470; tea, $1,929,880.

An abstract of the remainder of the report (consisting of the statictics of navigation, immigration, quarterly and annual statements, consular and commercial reports, &c.) will be furnished hereafter.

THE morning *Post* of yesterday takes an unwarranted liberty with my name in its declaration that Josiah King and Henry M. Long, two proprietors of the GAZETTE, say they will not vote for Morgan. If the allegation is true in relation to Mr. Long, it is only so because he resides out of the city, and therefore could not lawfully vote for Mr. Morgan; but as to myself, the charge is wholly without warrant, as I expect to vote for all the Republican candidates for city offices, and moreover, never said anything of the kind imputed to me, but frequently replied when asked who I was for, that I was now, as always, "for the nominee." Will the *Post* retract? JOSIAH KING.

Petroleum.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The increased duties lately imposed by the French National Assembly upon petroleum and mineral oils, it is stated, will seriously interfere with the trade between Great Britain and France in these articles. The British coal oil, it may be remembered, is distilled from schist, or bituminous shales. Under the old treaty between Great Britain and France, it was stipulated that mineral oils of English manufacture should pay a duty of five per cent. upon their value, which generally amounted to one cent and a half a gallon. Under the old commercial arrangements American petroleum paid a duty of four cents a gallon. The new French duties, however, tax coal oils of English and European manufacture twenty-four cents a gallon, while American oils are admitted at twenty cents a gallon. The dealers in English coal oils are making bitter complaints in reference to this alleged discrimination against the product of their manufacture. A recent letter in the London *Times* states that a duty of four cents less on the gallon, will entirely exclude British oils from the French market. It is also stated that several ships are now lying at Dunkirk laden with British oils, for which they cannot obtain a market in consequence of the high prices caused by the increased duties.

LIEUT. WHEELER'S party of thirty-five men, led by Hohn, the well-known guide, which left Independence about two weeks ago for Death's Valley, Southern California, was last heard from via Desert Springs, suffering from lack of water. About the same time another officer and party left Indian Wells for the Colorado, and, soon after, Lieut Lockwood left Desert Springs Station, between Los Angelos and Owen's Valley, with seventy-seven men. These parties are all under command of, and comprise the Wheeler Exploring Expedition, sent from Washington by the Government. It will rendezvous at Colliville, on the Colorado, and proceed thence to Prescott, Arizona.

THE Louisville *Courier Journal* is not ashamed to say, first, that "an exchange tells us that 'a St. Louis man swore vigorously the while he was drowning.' It was natural that he should have done so. He knew it was his last chance;' and then that "the Chicago *Post* says 'truth is stranger than fiction.' It is certainly a much greater stranger to the *Post* than fiction."

POLITICAL.

THE official call has been issued for the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, in Worcester, on Wednesday, September 27th.

THE Rev. Dr. Marvin, of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance, thinks that Gen. Butler will be "backed up by all the Christian men of the State."

GEN. BRINCKERHOFF writes a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* opposing the renomination of Gen. Grant. He thinks the President could not carry a single Southern State.

THE "Baltimore American" says that many Maryland Democrats favor demanding from the Government pay for their emancipated slaves, as suggested by the "Richmond Whig."

CARL SCHURZ, in response to a formal invitation from the citizens of Nashville, irrespective of party, has consented to deliver an address in that city, on the 20th of September, upon the condition of public affairs.

THE Democrats of Androscoggin county, Maine' nominated Mr. A. T. Dennison, for State Senator. Mr. Dennison declines the honor, alleging, first, that he don't want the office, and, second, that he is a Republican, and if in office should act with that party.

MR. CALDWELL, county auditor and Republican nominee for the same office in Muskingum, Ohio, was so badly injured, that his life is dispaired of, by being thrown from a buggy on Saturday, or perhaps Sunday. Our informant had no hope of his recovery. His loss will be severely felt by both the public and his party.

THE Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is to hold a series of mass-conventions in every county in the State. Thirty meetings are to be held in Berkshire county alone, and among the speakers announced are Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, Mary A. Livermore, Margaret Campbell, Adah C. Bowles, Henry B. Blackwell and Mary Eastman.

THE Germans of the Fifteenth ward, Newark, N. J., have resolved to ask a written declaration from the candidates for nomination to the office of Governer, that they will not insist on any agitation to enforce the existing but disregarded Sunday law, but bind themselves on the contrary to approve any act of the Legislature which is calculated to abolish this law, which is at variance with the right of free thought and faith.

THE Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* expresses the opinion that for the present, at least, not enough is known of the views of Judge Chase to justify one in saying whether he would be cheerfully supported for President in the South or not; and it says that, so far as it has observed the direction of public opinion, Hancock appears to be the decided favorite with the Southern people, with some Western man of the stamp of Thurman or Hendricks for the second place on the ticket.

The series of disasters which have followed the accession of the Democrats to power in Indiana are partly summed up by the South Bend *Register*, which says: "First, the editor of their State organ, appointed to the responsible position of State Printer, runs up a bill of $50,000 in six months for State printing, and is under indictment for perjury; every important law passed by the Democratic State Legislature is unconstitutional and void, the Supreme Court decided the election of two of the Southern prisoners officers illegal; the State officers disagree among themselves on most questions affecting State interests; the Fee and Salary bill is such a miserable piece of legislation that a Philadelphia lawyer cannot unravel it; and when the Legislature broke up, it left all its State, legislation and other institutions unprovided for. What would follow another Democratic victory, should we again be so unhappily afflicted, would be hard to tell."

A New Departure Among Episcopalians—The Union Prayer Book—Secession of a Church from Bishop Potter's Diocese.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Before beginning the morning service yesterday at Emmanuel Church, in Fifty-seventh street, the Rev. George E. Thrall, rector, stated that for nearly three years a revised prayer book had been in course of preparation by a number of divines, both in this country and in England, with intent to exclude from it those passages which had given rise to controversy and contention in the Church, and to so frame the work as to make it acceptable to all denominations who desired a liturgy. This work, after much consultation and labor, had just been issued, and the Vestry of the Church had determined to adopt it, as appeared from the following communication which the rector read:

VESTRY ROOM, EMMANUEL CHURCH, }
NEW YORK, September 2, 1871. }

To Rev. Geo. E. Thrall, Rector of Emmanuel Church:

DEAR SIR—It is our desire that the public worship of Emmanuel Church be hereafter conducted according to the ritual of the Union Prayer-Book, and, if agreeable to your wishes, we recommend that the change begin on Sunday next.

Very truly, your friends,
(Signed by the Vestry.)

After reading this letter the Rev. M Thrall stated that it had always been his principle, while connected with any organization, to render obedience to its laws. He had no sympathy with those who, while belonging to a denomination, were perpetually trampling upon its regulations and canons. Accordingly, as those before him could testify, he had ever observed with exactness the requirements of the Episcopal Church. Though the wishes of the vestry coincided with his own, and the new ritual appeared to him in every way scriptural and right, he felt it to be his duty before adopting it to withdraw from the Old Communion, in which no such change of liturgy would be legal. He had therefore sent the following letter to the Bishop:

EMMANUEL CHURCH, NEW YORK, }
September 2, 1871. }

To the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York:

Right Reverend and Dear Sir: Enclosed I send you a copy of a unanimous request made to me by the Wardens and vestry of the church with which I am connected. Believing that my usefulness would be advanced thereby, I have concluded to conduct the services of Emmanuel Church hereafter according to their wishes. This course necessitates my resigning my position as a Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which resignation I hereby send to you, with the request that you adopt at once the usual mode for erasing my name from the list of the clergy under your charge. With earnest wishes for the long continuance of your health and usefulness, and for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the diocese under your supervision, I remain yours truly,

GEORGE E. THRALL,
Rector of Emmanuel Church.

At the conclusion of these remarks copies of the New Union Prayer Book were distributed among the congregation and the services proceeded according to the revised ritual. The congregation seemed pleased with the changes made in the old form, and responded with great heartiness. As far as could be seen, no one was dissatisfied with the action of the vestry and rector. At the close of the sermon the Rev. Mason Gallagher stated that he heartily endorsed the new Prayer Book, and was glad that at last it had made its appearance, tending, as he believed it would, to bring Christian people of different names more closely together.

A Living Son of Aaron Burr.

It is known to but comparative few persons that a son of Colonel Aaron Burr is a citizen of Miami county. I did not credit the fact until led into the presence of the conspirator's son, whose head is already streaked with silver hairs. The old gentleman, who bears his mother's name, and lives on a farm won by the sweat of his brow, is one of our most peaceful citizens.

He furnishes, yet very reluctantly, incontestable proofs of his descent—consisting of letters from Burr to his mother prior and subsequent to her son's birth. His mother was Miss Catharine ——, at that time (1800) a well-know Washington belle who fell beneath the blandishments of the Vice-President. She was noted for her beauty, refinement and wit, and after her ruin fled to Philadelphia. Her sudden disappearance from the gay capital created much talk, and after the event she was dead to the world save her titled destroyer and son.

Mr. —— saw his father twice—once after his acquittal before the Supreme Court of the United States at Richmond, when he was tried for treason; the second and last time in the latter part of 1835, in New York. On the latter occasion he was recognized as the son of the conspirator.

"Sir," said the old man, "although the blood of Aaron Burr runs through my veins, I detest it. He conspired against the best government on the face of God's footstool, and I am the offspring of—a traitor! I tried to redeem my birth by fighting for my county in the Florida war; but the disgrace rankles in my heart, and little does the government think that it pays a pension to the son of Aaron Burr.

When I asked him whether I might publish these facts, he said: "Yes. It will do me no harm; but do not mention my place of retirement. Stigmatize my father as you please; but speak kindly of my gentle and erring mother. I am nearly threescore and ten," he continued, with moistened eyes. "I want to go where the stain of ancestry will never corrode a name."

He waits calmly for death, and, I believe, has exacted a promise from his grandson, to bury the letters of his father with him.—[*Piqua (O.) Democrat, August 23.*]

THE municipality of Rome, has voted a sum of 100,000 francs toward the erection of a monument in commemoration of the unification of Italy, and has called upon the other towns of the kingdom to follow its example. A first list of subscriptions has realized 1,080 francs.

CURES FOR DEAFNESS.

Let any one examine into the causes of deafness and he will find that nine out of ten of every one of them could have been cured in the beginning; after that, of course, when many of the parts are impaired there is very little hope of cure. Not that it is impossible, for cases can be greatly ameliorated and even cures performed after apparent structural injury, but it is more difficult and not much to be looked for; but whilst we say this, it ought to be an additional reason for attending to the earlier symptoms of aural diseases, the tingling sensations and dullness of hearing, the tidal sounds and the sounds like a tinkettle, as well as the whizzing sounds, and that like grasshoppers, which are heard by many persons, are often only premonitory symptoms of approaching deafness. Every one of these can be cured as easily as any other disease.

Dr. Keyser, at his office for chronic diseases, No. 167 Liberty street, has perfected some remarkable cures by that attention and skill by which he treats every chronic disease. Office hours from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.

LOOK AT THIS LIST OF HAIR PREPARATIONS.

Ring's Ambrosia, Sterling's Ambrosia.
Ayer's Hair Vigor, Burnett's Hair Renewer.
Upham's Curline Fluid, Barry's Tricopherus.
Thibbet's, Allen's, Woods', Circassian, Spalding's and Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Renewer, Rozell's Colorific, Upham's, Mathew's, Bachelor's, Christodoro's, Upham's and Kromer's Hair Dyes.

Persons wishing any of the above can rely on getting the genuine article, at the lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

STILL ONWARD AND UPWARD.

The extraordinary increase that has taken place in the sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters during the past year, is another proof that an intelligent people, although they may try all things, hold fast only to that which is good. No amount of puffery can lift inferior articles to the position of standard specifics. To use the words of Tom Paine, they may go up like a rocket, but are sure to come down ignominiously like its extinguished stick. Hundreds of such nostrums have gone up and come down since the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, nearly the fifth of a century ago. Yet it still remains the supreme tonic of the age. It has not, and never has had a rival in efficacy or popularity, and now stands at the head of all proprietary remedies manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. In every civilized community on this continent or in South America, it is the accepted remedy for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, constipation, general debility, nervous weakness, and many other unpleasant and dangerous maladies. Sold in its State, by druggists, and other institutions unprovided for. What would follow another Democratic victory, should we again be so unhappily afflicted, would be hard to tell."

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup
Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE, MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 43 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE. C. FONNEBROLL, D. RECKER.
A New Establishment,
WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture and Upholstery,
Nos. 52 AND 54 SOUTH DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Having manufactured and received from New York a very large assortment of Furniture, and of the latest style, we are prepared to offer to all who may favor us with their custom a class of Furniture for durability, neatness and cheapness unequalled by any house in either city. Being PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES, we profess to know just what suits the public, and are now offering such. Special attention paid to Varnishing, Oil Finishing and Polishing Pianos.

Those wanting Furniture are most respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock, as we feel satisfied none will go away unpleased.

Remember our No's are 52 and 54 South avenue, Allegheny city. se12g3

BAGS.

Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2¼ and 3 bushels.

We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco Linings, Lasts, Threads, Nails, &c., which they will sell at lowest cash prices. au11:15

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WM. SEMPLE'S.
New Goods.
VELVETEENS.
All Colors.
Ladies' and Misses
FALL HATS.
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Ribbons and Flowers.
WHITE AND COLORED
Ostrich Tips.
NEW FALL SHAWLS.
Estella Scarfs,
IN ELEGANT BRIGHT STRIPES.
Blankets,
Comforts,
Quilts,
Coverlets,
At Lower than Present Eastern Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

THAT THE
FUSI YAMA
Tea Importing Co.
IS A GENUINE TEA COMPANY,
And worthy of the confidence of the Public.
We Give Below
THE NAMES OF SOME OF THE PRESENT
STOCKHOLDERS:

RALPH BAGALEY, Esq., S. BROOKFIELD, W. H. SIMPSON, A. D. JOHNSON, JAS. KRAMER, J. B. MCCLELLAND, JOSIAH HOLMES, J. G. FLOWERS, H. SHOOK, JOHN BONEY, J. S. BLACK, J. GRANDISON, J. CHADWICK, WM. SWINDELL, C. P. CAUGHEY, THOS. L. COOMBS, WILSON MCCANDLESS, W. C. MOORELAND, J. G. HAY, H. I. ADAIR, WM. CRAWFORD, SR., THOS. GRAHAM, MAGGIE T. PATTERSON, ALBERT L. KYLE, WM. SWINDELL, JOS. KIMMELL, LOUDON LOGUE, WM. KYLE, E. MCAFEE, HON. JOHN H. KERR, A. H. PATTERSON, A. I. BILLOWS, W. A. —DAIR, THOS. M. SHAW, M.D., L. GOGGINS, A. D. JOHNSON, W. C. REITER, M.D., J. H. MCCLELAND, M.D. CHAS. PICKERING, THOS. HOBSON, J. H. HOPKINS, JOS. S. FINCH, E. T. YODER, JAMES ADAIR, HOBART T. GRIER, HENRY SHADE, H. W. MACKEY, JOHN FOSTER, GEN. C. L. FITZPUGH, E. T. DRAYO, ROBERT M. WILSON, C. C. HUSSEY, WM. J. MCELWAY, CALVIN WELLS, M. M. LITTLE, R. A. KYLE, FANNIE H. PATTERSON, J. P. ROTH.

Books of Subscription
ARE OPEN
AT THE
Office of the Company,
140 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Where copies of Charter and By-Laws, and further information can be had. The Tea business over the Pacific Railroad is increasing at a wonderful rate, and as this Company was among the first in the field, and having its own branch house in Japan, its prospects for a large and profitable business are truly flattering. The Company will buy, ship, pack and ship Teas from Japan to all parts of the United States on Commission, while keeping in Pittsburgh a large and fresh assortment of Teas for sale to the trade and consumers. se2-TTHS

"AKRON
SEWER PIPE CO.,"
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket, from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amount of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost well it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter Having but a short distance to ship we can there fore sell cheaper than any other in the market.
REFERENCES:
JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division Penna. R. R. Co.
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Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. All orders promptly filled.
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Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(CURTIS CREEK DIVISION)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

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Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

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FOR SALE.

School Bonds,

BEARING 7 3-10 INTEREST

PER ANNUM.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, September 6, 1871.

Gold strong, at 113¾@113⅝. Loans were made at 1.32, 1.64 and 2 for use, and 1 and 2 for carrying. Clearances forty-five and a half millions. Exports to-day not $60,000. Government bonds are strong, the principal buyers being German bankers, on the part of domestic dealers. The chief feature of business is the exchange of '62s, '64s and '65s for '67s and '68s, principally for '67s. The amount offered the Government to-day was about $4,000,000. Awards $1,000 00,0, at from 112.53 to 112.95. The Stock Exchange was the scene of increased activity to-day, and in some cases the highest prices of the season were made. Business was heavy in favorite speculative shares, especially in Erie, Western Union, Wabash, Pacific Mail, Ohios, Union Pacific and New York Central and Scrip. The market closed active and strong. The *Post* says: The indications are that we are to have what is called a bull market for several weeks. There was a meeting to-day of the Union Pacific Directors in Boston, at wh ch a new arrangement in regard to the Pacific coast freights with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was to come up for formal ratification. Private dispatches say that the meeting is still in session, and that the arrangement alluded to will be ratified. Money easy at 5 per cent. Southern state securities on the last call were generally strong. The bidding seems to-day extended to nearly all the list on the list, and more quotations were made than for some time past.

Sterling exchange 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 119; 5-20s of '62, 115; do '64, 113; do '65, 115; do new 114; do '67, 114¾; do '68, 114½; 10-40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 126.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi 97¾; Tennessee, old 75¾; new do 76; Virginia, new 70; do old, 63¾; North Carolina, old 44¾; new do, 35.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 68¾; Quicksilver, 36¼; Mariposa, 18¾; do preferred, 64; Adams Express, 86¾; Wells Fargo do, 83¾; American Merchants Union do, 56¾; United States do, 74; Pacific Mail, 56¾; New York Central, 101½; Scrip, 98¾; Erie, 23¾; do preferred, 63; Harlem, 122; do preferred, 136; Reading, 105; Michigan Central, 120¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 124; Northwestern, 73¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 112¾; New Jersey Central, 96; Fort Wayne, 93¾; do preferred, 83; Wabash, 68; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 100¾; Terre Haute, 25; do preferred 60; C. & A., 105; do preferred, 120; Ohio and Mississippi, 47¾; C. C. & C., 92¾; B. & Q., 136; Lake Shore, 101¾; Illinois Central, 135; Cumberland, 83¾; Central Pacific bonds, 103½; Union Pacific bonds 91¾.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	113¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	114
U. S. 6s, 1881	119¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'66	114¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	115	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	114¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	115	U. P. R. R.	89¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	115	C. P. R. R.	85¾
U. S. 10-40s	111¾	Cy. Pacifics	116

—We clip the following from the New York *Produce Exchange Circular*:

"The movement of the new winter wheat crop is now quite large, and the receipts at Lake Michigan ports indicate that the new spring wheat crop of the Northwest has begun to move more freely. The new spring wheat crop is probably nearly all harvested, and the time is near to hear complaints of a short crop, if such a thing there be.

"The accounts of the disappointment as to the yield of the wheat crop in Southern Russia is confirmed. The wheat crop of Hungary, it is believed, will not be an average either in quantity or quality. The spring grain crops of that country, however, give good promise of an abundant yield. There are few complaints from Germany of the condition of the crops, which are supposed to be better than in most of the other countries in Europe. In Holland there are new complaints, while in Belgium there is an acknowledged deficiency in the wheat crop. The wheat crop of France turns out more than usually variable in the season, before the harvest—expected. Even the spring-sown wheat proves unsatisfactory. The quality of the new is reported inferior to the old, as is indicated by a difference in price of 9s@10s 9 d per 491 lbs.

"The wheat product of the United Kingdom is still indetermined. The fine weather had, during the first two weeks in August materially improved its prospects, although in many places the quality is expected to be inferior.

"The consumption of maize in Great Britain is at the present time comparatively limited, as there is every prospect of an abundance of almost every kind of feeding stuffs, while last year it was otherwise. It is believed that the maize crop of the Danubian and Odessa districts will be in better condition this year than last.

"There is no reason as yet to believe that the late potato crop will be really unfavorable; so says a high commercial authority on the other side.

"Of the barley product in 1869, New York grew 4,186,667 bu; California, 4,3 7,75,2m; Ohio, 1,691,062 bu; Illinois, 1,176,561 bu; Michigan, 395,914 bu; Iowa, 454,116 bu; Kentucky and Missouri, 199,187 bu, leaving the product for the remaining States 2,304,818 bu. The barley crop of 1869 in the United States was estimated by the Agricultural Department at 28,553,200 bu. The barley crop of 1870 exceeded that of 1869, as is indicated by the movement of the different points hereafter given. The Northwest is believed to have a larger surplus this year than last, the crop in the Canadas in 1871, it is believed, will equal that of 1870. The crop in the State of New York in 1871 is said to be in excess of that of 1870. The product of the different sections can be more definitely estimated when the movement of the new crop shall have been commenced.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, September 6, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4½; refined 4¾@5¼; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate soda, 4¾.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing, but the demand for strictly prime is still equal to the supply, and, in consequence, prices are fully sustained, 20@23 for prime to choice. The common and medium grades continue very dull.

BROOM CORN—Quiet and unchanged; 4@5 cts per lb, according to quality. Stocks light, and the same is true of the demand.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

COUNTRY BACON—Continues very dull. Country Lard is still quoted at 8@8¾.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted, in small lots, at 80 @85 cts per bushel.

CHEESE—The receipts continue liberal, but with an improved demand the market is steady and prices well maintained. Prime Goshen, 16@16½; Factory, 9@9½; Dairy, 8@8½.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and presents no new features. We continue to quote standard brands at 22½@23 cts, in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—(New crop)—Peaches, halves, 9 cts; quarters, 7; Apples (Southern,) 5@5½.

EGGS—With continued light receipts and a very limited stock, together with a steady demand, the market is steady with and prices are still maintained, 23@25.

FRUITS—There is no falling off in the receipts of Apples, though, as yet, the market does not seem to be overstocked, and prices, in consequence, are pretty well maintained. $@$4 per bbl; one car load of Lancy, from York State, brought $5. The receipts of Peaches continue large, and the most of the offerings are of an inferior quality and in bad condition; quotations may be given at $1.50@2.50 per box. Plums in moderate better demand and we now quote at $3@4 per bush. Grapes continue dull at 8@7 cts, and market largely overstocked.

FLOUR—Is moderately active and the market is generally reported firmer, though, as yet, no advance has been established here and the demand is entirely local. We continue to quote good spring extras at $6.50@6.60; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $6.90@7.00, and good to choice red winter wheat, $6.50@6.75. Rye Flour very quiet; quoted nominally at $5.00@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat continues very scarce in this market, and with a steady demand the feeling is firmer and prices are tending upward; red, $1.24@1.27; amber, $1.25@1.30, and white, $1.37@1.45. Oats considerably firmer and more active, and while the feeling is gaining strength that the bottom has been reached, there is as yet, no advance in prices; mixed 41@42; and white, 43@44; we can report a sale of 4,000 bushels at 44, delivered on wharf. Corn continues to come in freely and the market is dull and prices irregular; we are reported sales of mixed shelled at 60@62, and some yellow shelled cannot be quoted above 64; the demand for Ear Corn has fallen off very materially and it is just as dull as shelled. Rye is in active demand, and sells readily at full prices; we can report sales of some 4 or 5 cars of good western at 80 cts. There are cars of good western at 80 cts. There are a number of samples of Barley on the market but, for some reason or other, the brewers are still hanging back—it is said that the principal cause lies in the weather being too warm to malt; No. 1 spring, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at $2.50@2.60.

There was an average attendance on 'change to-day, and a fair amount of business, as will be seen by the following:

1 car Red Wheat, $1.26.
3 cars Rye on private terms.
2 " Oats free on board, 43.
1 " Oats free in elevator, 43.
1 " Rye in sacks, 78.
1 " Tight pressed Hay, $25.
23 sks reiected Red Wheat, $1.20.

GROCERIES—The only new feature we have to record is a further decline in refined Sugars of ¾ of a cent per lb. Raw Sugars are firmer, and if anything higher relatively than refineds. Coffees are firmer in sympathy and the same is true of Molasses, Syrups and Rice.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20c; prime, 19¾; Good, 18¾; Fair, 17¾; Roasting, 17@17¾.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72; Sauerwort & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11 good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars, 10@11; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11 @12.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13 ¾; "C," 12½; Crushed, 13¾; Powdered, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾ cts good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 50c. Cassia, 55c.

ROASTED COFFEE—Pure, in 1 lb packages, 22 cts. Lower grades, 20@21.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¼; Green Butchers, 9; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUNKS—Quoted at 2¾@3¼ cts.

HAY—Prime timothy is bad, although not large, is up to the demand and prices remain unchanged, 20@25 per ton.

HONEY—In good demand and prime white clover honey, in good condition, sells readily at 18@20.

HEMP—Is higher; last sales reported at $165 per ton.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is steady with a fair jobbing trade at $20@22 for bran; $23@25 for Seconds; $26@28 for Shorts, and $28@35 for Oil Meal.

OIL—No. 1 Lard Oil, (Pittsburgh make) 70@ 72 cts for bbls, and 75 in a small way. No. 2 quoted at 58@60.

PEA NUTS—Higher, 11@12 cts.

ONIONS—Is steady. Michigan, and we can report regular sales at $3.50@4.00 per bbl.

POULTRY—We can report a steady demand and regular sales at 50@60 cts per pair for young, and 70@75 for old, by the coop.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders 6¾@6¾; sugar cured shoulders, 8c; plain sides, 8¾; clear sides, 9¾; Breakfast Bacon, 11¾@12; sugar cured Hams, 14¾@15¾. Lard, kettle, 9¾ @10c; and 11c in bbls, tubs and kegs. Mess Pork, $14.50. Dried Beef, 18.

POTATOES—There is but little inquiry for Irish the market is quiet and prices nominal, at $1.75@2 per bbl. Sweets continue to arrive freely but prices are unchanged, $3.00@3.50 per bbl for Baltimore's, and $4.00@4.5) for Jersey's.

RAGS—Sales, 4¾@4¾ cts per lb.

SEEDS—There is rather more inquiry for Timothy Seed, mainly for small lots, but prices remain unchanged, at $3.50@3.75 per bushel. Clover seed is quiet, in the absence of sales, may be quotedat $6.75@7.00 Flaxseed unchanged at $1.80.

SUMAC—Dull. Tennessee, Sumac at 4¾ cts WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY Sept. 6, 1871.

The petroleum trade, to use a common phrase, is as "dead as a door nail;" there is little or nothing doing in either crude or refined, and while the former is nominally unchanged, the latter continues weak and drooping. A late Philadelphia circular reports the stock of refined at that port at 60,000 bbls; tonnage 191,600 bbls; on board, 24,000 bbls; required to fill, 77,500; excess of capacity over stock, 17,500 bbls. Exports of refined for the week ending Sept. 1st, 1,226,271 gallons. As will be seen the stock is unusually heavy, and it will also be noted, that there has been very large increase in tonnage, and yet, in the face of this, the refined market is still reported weak and dull.

CRUDE.

There is not enough doing in Pittsburgh deliveries to establish quotations. Parker, immediate shipment, nominal at 24.00.

REFINED.

Spot, or 1st half September, 23¾; last half, 23¾; October, 24@24½; November, 24. No sales.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Sterling Oil Works 308, account Duncan & Y; Riverside O W 468, account same; Union O W 240, account Bates & G; Brilliant O W 88, account J Marshall; Eagle O W 228, account Duncan & Y; Standard O W 154, account same; Peerless O W 474, account same; Hutchinson O W 360, account Bates & G; Commercial O W 1,016, account Bates & G; Commercial O W 80, account same.

Total, ... 4,186 bbls.

SHIPMENTS PER WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 215 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Union Refining Co. 50 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philada.

Total, ... 265.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co., 351 bbls refined to Tack Spvr. & Co., Philada.

David Bly & Co., 225 bbls refined to Logan & Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Wm. McKee & Co., 715 bbls refined oil, to Logan, Bro., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co., 51 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

A. McKee & Sons, 52 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & 3'6 Co. bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

J. M. Riter, 309 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Pasmi, I. & S. 254 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co. 483 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co. Phila.

Forsyth Bro. 106 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co, Phila.

National Oil., 313 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer, K. & Co., 300 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner, 200 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Total, ... 3,160 bbls

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, September 6, 1871.

CATTLE.

The receipts thus far this week have been fair, but with an improved demand, especially for the better grades, the market is stronger and prices, more particularly for the kind to which we have just referred, are higher, say ¼ to ½ of a cent. The attendance of buyers was fully up to that of last week, and both the Philadelphia and New York shippers took hold more freely, the sales for both of these markets being large, and that, too, at the advance above noted. Common and medium cattle, from all that we could learn, sold more readily than for some time past, but there was but little if any improvement in prices. The average quality of the offerings was about like what it has been for some months, consisting of all kinds, though the lower grades were in the ascendency and this accounts for the fact that prime shipping cattle sell more readily and better prices relatively than common and medium, as the majority of the eastern buyers want good cattle. For further particulars we refer the reader to the annexed report of sales.

Sadler, Haven & Co sold for:

No.	Wgt.	Price.
Brown to Roth	36	5 60
Carpenter to Allerton	52	5 60
McDavid to Allerton	51	5 60
Brown to Allerton	16	5 60
Teelam to Allerton	12	5 60
Brown to Allerton	34	5 60
" "	51	5 60
Ward to Bear	14	5 60
" "	25	5 60
Ward to Keller	37	5 60
Scarce to Keller	39	5 60
Mullen to Hackenstine	19	5 60
Spangler to Oimus & Z	17	5 60

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.
17	18,820	4 60
20	20,130	4 50
20	21,720	5 00
18	20,140	4 62
Smith, Watson & B sold:		
17	21,850	5 25
18	21,650	5 12
12	13, 6	4 15
18	22,300	5 25
39	37,750	4 25

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

21	18,700	4 10
40	40,580	4 65
19	20,440	4 60

Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold:

40	per head	$39 00	18
18	20,370	4 60	30
22	16,650	4 25	20

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

Casterline to Smith, W & B.	17	23.8 0	6 00
Mark to Maynes	10	11,500	4 60
McFord to Allerton	90	126,510	4 25
Donahue to Mayers	17	1,310	4 50
Bender to Corbett	25	20,230	3 70
Campbell to Entres	17	19,750	4 25
Henderson to Landis	17	20,450	5 25
Bender to Keily	34	38,380	4 65
Smith to Kelly	5	7,380	4 50
Smith to Kelly	43	5,550	5 25
Thayer to Kirmen—bulls	21	19,500	2 75
Blayer to Groff	24	17,240	4 25
Smith to Kelly	32	29,060	5 00
Greenwald to Hoyer	18	18,600	5 00
Greenwald to Kroll	21	29,060	5 10
Keefer to Hillegass	20	20,430	5 00
Bender to Hostetter	42	38,380	4 12
Bander to Neely	19	18,560	4 85
Stamberg to Hemler	20	21,740	4 75
Richards to Boyer	22	21,450	4 15

*This lot of cattle was sold at 6¾ deliverable in New York—equivalent to about 5¾, here.

SHEEP.

The sheep market is in many respects like the cattle market this week. For the best grades there is an active demand, and, that, too, at an advance of ¼@¾ of a cent per lb, while the common grades are slow, and prices are no better than last week. The majority of the eastern buyers want nothing but prime fat sheep, and, as the offerings of this particular kind are light, there is no difficulty in realizing the advance above noted; common stock, however, is sluggish, and to effect sales very common grades have to be accepted. Prime to extra 100 to 110 lb sheep may be quoted at 5@5¾, and good 90 to 95 lb averages at 4¾@5. Lambs, 4¾@6¼ cts.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold:					
110	8,440	5 10	78	15,430	4 00
105	18,550	5 75	360	32,740	4 65
385	32,960	4 40	172	17,200	5 05
176	16 67	4 85	162	per head	2 37
Holmes, L & Co sold:					
177	14,640	4 25	206	18,670	5 00
186	13,840	4 00	400	32,190	4 62
338	15,740	4 65	177	13,690	3 75
113	8,420	4 45	112	8,750	5 15
Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold:					
206	17,560	5 00	91	7,280	4 35
Smith, Watson & B. sold:					
398	33,800	5 00	203	16,450	4 80
183	15,190	3 65	104	15,820	4 25
199	18,150	4 75			

HOGS.

The offerings are fair and mostly of a very common grade—the great majority of the offerings consisting of what are styled by the drovers as "grassers." The objection to this class of hogs is that they are very soft and shrink heavily, and it is a very important item; we heard of a bunch bought here and shipped to New York, the shrinkage on which footed up something over 20 per cent. Prime, heavy corn-fed hogs are also lower than on Monday, and we now quote at 5.00@5.10. Yorkers are quotableat 4.60@4.80, with every indication of a further decline.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hazelwood & Blackstock sold:					
14	3.65	5 00	15	3,570	4 10
21	3,840	4 40	5	1,390	4 85
10	2,040	4 80	19	4,420	4 35
Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold:					
51	13,560	5 10	36	8,430	5 10
46	11,780	5 10	39	8,320	4 70
32	7,300	4 60	26	6,030	5 00
13	2,960	4 90	14	16,350	4 87
Holmes, L & Co sold:					
18	3,930	5 00	93	22,720	5 12
12	3,500	4 50	44	7,350	4 50
62	12,820	4 60	122	29,680	4 50
198	38,400	4 62	73	3,980	4 30
85	22,640	5 30	119	20,760	4 75
116	2,080	4 65	70	23,260	5 30
58	13,260	5 25	43	8,500	4 65
73	7,750	5 25	57	11,260	4 65
72	22,440	5 50	129	21,950	4 65
Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold:					
79	10,690	4 75	80	16,370	4 90
90	25,520	5 15	91	20,920	5 10
187	34,940	4 60	100	22,475	5 00
110	22,530	4 80	110	22,530	4 80

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 6, 4:30 P M.—Consols 93¾; 5-20s '62, 93¾; '65, 93¾; '67, 92¾; 10-40s 91¾.

FRANKFORT, September 6—5-20s '62, 95¾@95¾.

PARIS, September 6.—Rentes 57f 45c.

ANTWERP, September 6.—Petroleum 50f.

LIVERPOOL, September 6.—Cotton active, middling upland 9¾d. Corn: No 2 mixed 30s.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 6, 1871.

FLOUR—Firm.

WHEAT—No 2 spring firm and ½@¾c higher; $1.13@1.13¾ cash; closed at $1.13 September. This is $1.12½ Gardner, 15¾ Carrier.

CORN—No 2 mixed fairly active and ½@¾c higher; closed at 46¾@46¾c; unchanged this afternoon.

OATS—No 2 active and ½@¾c higher; closed at 29¾@29¾c.

RYE—No 2 active and ½c lower; closed at 58½c.

BARLEY—No 2 closed firm at 61¾c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

MESS PORK—Closed at $12.62½@12.75.

LARD—85@85c.

FREIGHTERS—50@5c.

HOGS—Active; $4.25@4.75.

CATTLE—Moderately active; $3.25@5.70.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs, 5,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Cotton active and no change. Flour 10@15c better, with a moderate business; Superfine Western and State, $5@5 35; common to good extra, $5.60@6.50; fancy do, $6.60@7.50; extra Ohio, $5.80@6.50; extra, $6.50@7.25; Ohio extra, $5.80@6.80; St. Louis, $5.75@9. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat 1@2c better, with a fair demand; spring No 2, $1.38@1.40; winter red western, $1.42@1.46; amber Michigan, $1.47@ 1.52; winter red Western, $1.45@1.50. Corn active and firmer; prime steam 87½@88c; kettle dried 91½; October 91½. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Metals—Copper: manufactured steady; ingot lake 23@23½c, cash; 23¼@23½c, future delivery. Pig iron quiet and steady. Lead dull. Tin. States scarce and firm at $34; bar firm at $76 @77; Russia sheet firm at 13¾@13¾c, gold. Nails unchanged; cut $4 25; clinch $5.75@6.25; horse shoe 10@31c.

LATEST—Flour firm at $5.50@5.90, shipping extras. Wheat steady; spring No 2 $1.39@1.40. Oats dull and heavy at 42@49c. Corn dull at 60¾@61c for western mixed. Lard quiet and firm; prime steam 9¼c. Eggs active and firm at 27@30c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 5.—In the dry goods market but little is doing in the department; continues lively enough with jobbing houses, while commercial men are comparatively quiet. Prices steady and firm. Wrapper Ragot A brown sheetings at 14c; Mystic river 13c; Medford 12½c; Laurel D 16c; Nashua E 15c; Delight H, 15c; Wamsutta and Newmarket muslins 17½c; Lonsdale 17c; cambric 22½c; Hope 15c; Great Falls M 17½c; Forestdale 15c. Colored cotton sheetings 2½c; 40 inch do 10-4 35c; Dunnell's prints 11½c; purples 12c; Cocheco robes 11½c; fancy prints 11½c; Amoskeag and Arnould's do 11c; Manchester prints 11½c; do Delaines 23c; do reps 25c; do stripe 20c; do cashmeres 22½c. Printing cloths are easier and sold far ahead of the production at 7¼@ 7⅝c for common to best grades; Sark bags 10½@10⅝c; American do 10c; Atlantic A 10c; do 2⅜ bushel 42½c; do 3 bushel 47½c. Woolen goods are in improved request and prices from in sympathy with wool.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 6.—Cattle, receipts 925, making 5,622 thus far, or 350 cars. Market ruled very dull for everything but medium stock, at unchanged prices. Sales; 903 Illinois steers, 968 to 1,091 lbs, $4.00@5.00; 256 Illinois cows, 1,162 lbs, $3.25@3.85; 21 do, 1,267 Ohio steers, 1,220 to 1,339 lbs, $4.65@6.60, and 25 Kentucky steers, 1,292 to 1,428 lbs, $4.50@6.00. Sheep and lambs: receipts 5,691, making 7,849. Market active; prices for sheep unchanged. Lambs 50c better; sales 3 Ohio sheep, 97 lbs, at $4.50@5.00; 55 Indians, 88 to 99 lbs, at $5.00@5.25; 501 Michigan, 72 to 81 lbs, $4.50@5.00; 385 Canada lambs, 62 to 78 lbs, $6.00@6.50. Hogs: receipts 1,566, market unchanged; sales 1,556 firm; at $4.25@ 4.75 for common to good.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 6.—Cotton steady at 18@18¾c. Flour firm. Wheat steady at $1.35@ 1.40. Corn firm at 54@55c. Oats firm. Groceries: demand fair and market firm. Oils quiet and unchanged. Eggs steady at 19c. Butter steady at 18@22c. Pork: all sales at buyers asked but none established; $12.25 offered; $12.50 asked. Bulk meats firm; sales of clear rib at 6¾c; clear sides, 7¼c. Bacon firm: shoulders 6¾c; sides 7@7½c. Hogs quiet at $4@4.50. Tobacco firm. Whiskey: demand good at full prices, 90c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 6.—Bagging is in light demand at 18@19c for hemp and flax. Cotton active; middling nominal, reported to 19¼c. Flour steady at $5.50 for extra family. Wheat steady at $1.30@1.35 for prime red; extra white reaches $1.40 on arrival. Corn firm at 52@55c for prime mixed and white on arrival. Oats 35@36c in bulk; 40c from store. Rye firm at 66@70c. Provisions firm, but advancing doing. Whisky steady at 90c. Tobacco firm for all grades, very active; lugs held at $2@3; low to medium leaf $3.25@13.00; sales 120 hhds.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 white Wabash $1.43@; No 1 white Michigan $1.35; No 1 red $1.32@1.33@; No 2 do $1.27@; No 3 do $1.24. Corn firmer; high mixed 52c; yellow 53c. Oats steady; No 1 37¼c; No 2 35c; Michigan 35¼c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 6.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; Ohio and Indiana $1.38@1.40. Corn firm; mixed western 69@70c. Oats quiet, 42@43c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firmer, at 93c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 Club, No 2 $1.38¾. Oats firm No 2 at 30c. Corn quiet and firm; No 2 mixed at 45c. Rye steady; No 1 55c. Barley active and advanced; fall No 2 61¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 6.—Sugar: nothing doing. Molasses 13½@18c for common. Coffee: nothing doing. Cotton firmer; good ordinary 16¾@17¾; low middling 17¾@18c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 6.—Flour firm and 25 higher. Wheat: No 1 red winter $1.32; No 2 $1.27. Corn firm; low mixed 56c. Oats steady at 36c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Sept. 6—5 cars metal, Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 do do, Bryan & C; 1 do do, Everson, Preston & Co; 2 do do, Potts Bolt Co; 1 do do, Byers & McCullough; 41 bbls apples, W J Steel Bro; 140 tongues, 125 shafts, J H Gamble; 100 tons flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 35 do apples, A O'Brien; 12 do do, J M Kirdy; 25 do do, 3 do cider, Henry Rea Jr; 12 do apples, Aiken & Wallace; 20 do do, Hoagland, Dilworth & Co; 10 do onions, J Daub; 166 oil bbls, C A Wormcastle; 36 c s chairs, Ortlieb & Co; 35 bgs oats, Head & Metzgar; 99 bbls oil, Geo T Palmer; 250 sks wheat, Scott & Gisal; 40 do oats, Marshall & Campbell; 321 cakes ref copper, C G Hussey; 3 cars lumber, W T Irvine; 3 do do, Alex McClure; 900 shoulders, Wm B Hays & Son; 100 bbls lime, Rippley & Co; 1 car shingles, McQueaw & D; 1 do do, Jas L Brown; 1 car lumber, James McMaster; 67 cases matches, J D Thompson; 22 cases scrap iron, John Moorehead and Arnould & do 11c; Manchester prints 11¾c; do Delaines 23c; do reps 25c; do stripe 20c; do cashmeres 22½c. Printing cloths are easier and sold far ahead of the production at 7¼@ 7⅝c for common to best grades; Sark bags 10½@10⅝c; American do 10c; Atlantic A 10c; do 2⅜ bushel 42½c; do 3 bushel 47½c. Woolen goods are in improved request and prices from in sympathy with wool.

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Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 6.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; Ohio and Indiana $1.38@1.40. Corn firm; mixed western 69@70c. Oats quiet, 42@43c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firmer, at 93c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 $1.38¾. Oats firm No 2 at 30c. Corn quiet and firm; No 2 mixed at 45c. Rye steady; No 1 55c. Barley active and advanced; fall No 2 61¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 6.—Sugar: nothing doing. Molasses 13½@18c for common. Coffee: nothing doing. Cotton firmer; good ordinary 16¾@17¾; low middling 17¾@18c.

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CLEVELAND, September 6.—Flour firm and 25 higher. Wheat: No 1 red winter $1.32; No 2 $1.27. Corn firm; low mixed 56c. Oats steady at 36c. Petroleum steady and

HOME NEWS.

Working Men's Homes.

No man who intends to buy a lot at Homestead or elsewhere, should fail first to read an article in the *People's Monthly* on Workingmen's Homes. To all such it is worth a whole year's subscription.

For Sale.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement in another column of a desirable new dwelling just being finished, located on Beech street, Allegheny, for sale.

Dr. King on Small-pox.—An excellent article under the head "Conclusions on Small-pox," by Dr. James King, will be found in *People's Monthly*. A popular medical department, embracing original contributions and carefully selected matter, will hereafter form a feature of this monthly.

J. P. Smith, Son & Co.—It will be seen by their card, printed elsewhere in this paper, that the above firm have purchased the entire interest of Messrs. Weidon & Kelly in the Lamp and Glassware trade, and that they have added largely to their stock—always extensive—of Lamps and Glassware. Persons wishing to purchase anything in their line cannot, since the firm did so large a variety, embracing all grades, from the plainest and cheapest to the most elegant and ornate from which to select, nor will they elsewhere find more fair dealing and obliging salesmen. Look in at 181 Liberty street, and see what we have done, what we have so imperfectly described.

The People's Monthly, for September, is out and is really one of the finest illustrated papers that has found its way to our sanctum. There is a manifest improvement since the last number—the publishers seeming to have no other idea than perfection, in the typographical art at least, an ideal to which in the September number they have made a great approach. The illustrations are a fine portrait of the late John Fleming Esq., which fills the title page, of the Ohio University, Pittsburgh Female College and Western University, a portrait of Judge Hall, Esq., accompanied by a brief biographical sketch, a draft of the plan of the proposed Park, and a beautiful picture of "the working man of to day." The reading matter consists of short stories, poems, selections, "talks to working men," all of which are interesting and instructive reading for the family circle. Hartley T. Campbell, Esq., contributes one of his characteristic poems, "Pretty Maud Laurie," which ought to take rank among his best. Taken altogether, the September number of the "People's Monthly" is a great credit to the publishers, Messrs. McKnight, Lowry & Co., and as a Pittsburgh enterprise, we feel proud of it.

Frightful Railroad Casualty.

Yesterday morning, about five o'clock, the dead body of a man was found on the track of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, about two miles below Confluence, Somerset county. The remains were carried to Confluence, and an inquest was held at request. The body was discovered immediately after the passage of the train that passed it last. It is not known how the accident occurred, nor has any one been found to identify the remains of the victim.

Fire at Etna.

Tuesday night about eleven o'clock the saw mill of Messrs. Graham & Farmerie, near Etna, was destroyed by fire. As there were no other buildings in the immediate proximity of the saw mill, the flames were prevented from spreading to the dwellings of Messrs. Graham & Farmerie's and their loss at $10,000, upon which they have $4,000 insurance, divided equally between the Pittsburgh, Fayette and Farmers' Companies. It is said there was no fire in or about the building, and that the fire was purposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Distinguished Visitors.

To-day our city will be honored with the presence of Professor A. M. Maisch, Ph. D., of Philadelphia, Professor Wm. Proctor and Professor Parish, also of Philadelphia, Professor Moore, of Baltimore, Mr. Tufts, Secretary American Pharmaceutic Association, of Dover, N. H., and other gentlemen, all of the medical fraternity, on their way to the convention at St. Louis. These gentlemen will stop with us one day, and will be attended to by the members of the Association of Druggists of this place, and be shown the places of interest in and around the two cities.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Issued.

On behalf of Wm. M. Stewart, his attorney, Mr Edmundson, yesterday morning made application in the Court of Quarter Sessions for a writ of habeas corpus directed to John Davis, with a view of obtaining custody of his daughter, Clara Stewart, aged about three years. It appears that about two years ago the wife of Mr. Stewart, who lives near Wainer's Mills, died, and the little girl was placed in charge of Mr. Davis, who resides on Carson street, South Pittsburgh. The father now desires to take the child, but Mr. Davis does not desire to give it up. A writ was granted directing Mr. Davis to bring the child into court forthwith to-morrow morning, at which time the writ will be made returnable.

Opening of Fall Goods.

P. H. Hacke, corner Fifth avenue and Market street, as usual is ahead of all competitors. He has now on exhibition a magnificent stock of evening silks, in all the new and popular shades. In this particular branch of trade Mr. Hacke excels. His new styles of goods, for variety, quality of beauty, such as any lady would admire; the only fault being the diversity and assortment, as one would find it satisfactory to make a purchase from for they all look so handsome. He has, in addition to the above, a full line of everything which fills the title of dry goods. His stock of Fall notions, embracing every many beautiful novelties from the eastern markets. The house will, during the fall and winter, continue to have all the leading and popular styles as they appear in New York or Philadelphia.

Gen. James A. Ekin.

This gentleman, of whose distinguished and valuable services during the war in one of the most arduous and responsible departments of the service, we have often written, having been ordered to duty in Texas, became the prey of its unhealthy climate and has spent several weeks at the residence of his friend and relative, C. H. Love, Esq., where his health has been restored, and after a contemplation of his early return to the south his friends and old neighbors at Elizabeth have formally invited him to the hospitalities of their town, and as we learn from the correspondence of the parties he has gracefully accepted. The compliment was kindly tendered, and will visit Elizabeth on Thursday, the 28th inst., when such an outpouring of the people, such an exhibition of hearty greetings and such luxurious banqueting as have not before shared and excited the good people of old Elizabeth. We envy the General's well-earned place in the affections of the people, for we speak the truth in his enfeebled strength of the vigorous handshaking that awaits him.

Charged With Fraud.

Alderman G. M. Irwin, of Allegheny, took the information yesterday morning of Henry Macklin, a grocer, who does business on Franklin avenue, charging Alderman A. P. Billings with fraud and false pretenses.

The allegation sets forth that Billings came to the prosecutor's store, purchased a quantity of groceries and offered a check for thirty dollars on the Allegheny Trust Co. The check purported to be drawn by Mr. Wm. Frankley, of Moss town, and was made payable to the order of Billings. Mr. M. states that he received the check and handed to Billings the difference between the amount of the check and the price of the groceries. He took the check to the Trust Company, but when he presented it, the cashier informed him that Mr. Standley had no money on deposit to his credit, and refused to cash the check. Mr. Standley, and on examining the check, the latter emphatically denied having drawn such a paper. In view of the circumstances Mr. Macklin made the information as above stated, and Billings was arrested, and in default of bail was committed to jail for a hearing this morning. Mr. Standley, it is said, proposes to prefer a charge of forgery against Billings. The officers of the Trust Company state that a day or two ago a man called at the bank and inquired if Mr. Standley had any money on deposit there. They replied in the negative, and the individual picked up a blank check from the desk and departed.

Distressing Case of Drowning.

One of the saddest cases of death by drowning, that has recently come under our notice occurred on the Monongahela river on Tuesday evening. A little son of Mr. Thos. Scott, of Camden, fell from the steamer Elizabeth into the water, between Port Perry and McKeesport and was drowned. The circumstances of the case are particularly distressing.

Mr. Scott and his family, consisting of his wife and two children, Miss Susana, on a visit to Ireland, and were on their way home, having taken passage on the Elizabeth at the wharf in the city. The little fellow was playing about the boat when it was passing through the lock at Port Perry, and when last seen was standing near a little gate in the guard, forward of the wheel-house. After the boat had proceeded perhaps half a mile, the little fellow was missed, and an immediate search of the boat was made.

No trace being found of the little fellow, the boat was immediately put about, and went back as far as Port Perry, as it was thought that he might have fallen overboard and been rescued, but nothing could be learned concerning him. It was then found that the George D. Riddle was coming. At Blind Lane, about a mile below McKeesport, the gate, and the hat which the little fellow had worn, were discovered floating in the water, but no other traces could be discovered of the missing boy. The search was then prosecuted, but they returned to their home, can better be imagined than described. At last accounts the unfortunate lad had not been recovered, but the search is being diligently prosecuted.

Trial of a Clergyman.

A case of considerable interest is now in progress in the Beaver County Court. The defendant is Rev. William M. White, a Presbyterian clergyman, charged with producing an abortion on the person of Miss Jennie Scott. The matter was brought before the Church Courts and Mr. White suspended from the ministry, and now the case comes before the courts for trial.

The information was made before Justice Jason P. Boyd, of Hookstown, Beaver county, and charges that the Rev. William M. White did from time to time between the 6th day of September, 1869, and the 6th of January, 1870, at the borough of Hookstown, in the county of Beaver, unlawfully administer to her drugs, and did then and there unlawfully use other means with the intent to produce abortion on the said Jennie Scott.

A true bill was found by the Grand Jury. The first count in the indictment charges that William M. White did administer and cause to be taken by one Jennie S. Scott, a single woman with child, divers qualities of certain poisonous drugs or substances, with the intent to procure miscarriage of the said Jennie S. Scott.

The second count charges that William M. White, the aforesaid clergyman, did feloniously, maliciously and unlawfully advise, persuade, urge, cause and induce one Jennie S. Scott, to employ other means with intent to cause a miscarriage.

The trial commenced on Tuesday. The prosecutrix, Miss Scott, was on the stand four hours. The counsel for the defense are Thomas M. Marshall and Marshal swartzwelder, of Pittsburgh, and Messrs. Wilson and Mellor, two of the ablest members of the Beaver bar.

The Cluster House Plans.—Plans and elevation for a cheap and very convenient "Cluster House" for four families will be found in the *People's Monthly*. It is designed and engraved expressly for the *Monthly*. This feature, to any meditating building, will pay the annual subscription twenty times.

REPUBLICAN VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The following have been appointed Committees of Vigilance for the respective districts named. The others will be announced as soon as appointed.

PITTSBURGH.

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Henry Schild,
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B. Oppenheimer.

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Andrew Miller,
Sam'l. M. Fullerton,
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Wm. J. Diehl,
Frank Wiggens,

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H. H. McCormick.
Wm. Woods,
Charles Hauck.

Louis Hauck.
R. P. Thompson.
Henry Beader.
Jas. M. Fannestock,
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B. Gallisaith,
John C. Brown,
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John Russell,
Samuel Grier,
Andy Scott,
R. Coward,
R. F. Noble,
John McCandless,
R. D. Nicholson,
John Evans,

Henry Kratz,
J. Richardson,
Joseph Caskey,
H. E. White,
J. Jones,
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N. J. Flinn,
John Regley,
John Freyvogle,
John Russell,
Samuel Grier,
Andy Scott,
R. Coward,
R. F. Noble,
John McCandless,
R. D. Nicholson,
John Evans,

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William Simpson,
John Rebman,
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R. O'Hara,
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Samuel McKinly,
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E. F. Pearson,
Chas. E. Mitchell,
and others to be added.

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Gen. A. L. Pearson,
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John L. Irwin,
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D. Mitchell,
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J. E. B. Dalzell,
Wm. Barker,

Robert S. Davis,
Wm. Stratton,
Geo. Stephenson,
David Gilmore,
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Leonard Walter, Jr.,
Park Falstater.

Theodore Straub,
Wm. Binnecke.

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Joseph Bell,
S. S. D. Thompson,
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Samuel Gilliland,
Wm. C. Cooke,
Carist. Hock.

Jos. Walton,
Simson Bulford.
John Heath,
Nat. McClintock,
Paul J. Carpenter.
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B. Rester.
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Robert Corns.
Joseph Chatterton.
Geo. Edmonds
Evan Davis.

BOROUGHS.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

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John Richardson.
Wm. M. McCombs,
Eli C. Corbly.
Lorentz Raumas,
Wm. Sheargould,
Squire Tetley,
M. M. Schneider,
John W. Johnson.
Denny Roife.
Robert J. Smiley,
Wm. S. Jones.

Adolph Seibel,
Nicholas Reis,
Richard Thomas,
Martin Abie.
O. A. Barrett,
Thomas Neely,
John A. Jones,
Harvey S. Milholland,
William Richards.
Henry B. Miller,
John Clemmens.

BIRMINGHAM—*First Precinct.*

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Wm. Doyle,
Geo. Schaffer,
E. G. Krehan.
Thomas B. Atterbury,
Chas. Evans.

Geo. Vogley,
John Hahn,
Rudolph Runk,
John Phillips,
John Evans,

Second Precinct.

Geo. Woods,
Patterson Person,
Jacob Ulrick,
John Davis,

John H. McMahon,
Emanuel Jackson,
Sam. A. Barr,
Sheppard Watters.

MOUNT WASHINGTON.

Joel L. Bilgham,
Jacob Wilbert.
William Halpine,
George Zenfuss,
Henry Myers,
Wm. P. Montgomery,
Col. John Pare.

Jacob Gish,
J. Joseph Werner,
James Ritchie,
John Douglass,
Chas Kohlmeyer,
Jacob Soffel,
R. H. J. Armstrong.

MONONGAHELA.

Nathan S. Brokaw,
Henry Fleckner,
Thos. Rossiter,
Henry T. O'Kane,
Edward Barrett,

Henry Haywood.
W. S. Becks,
Richard Perry,
B. F. Stouffer,
Wm. Pettichord.

SEWICKLEY.

Edward Kramer, Chr.,
Robert Glancy,
Samuel McMasters,
John Thomas,
Chas. Harbaugh.

Wm. Agne, Jr.,
D. P. Chapman,
Chas. Shindel,
E. L Goodwin.
Robt. Brockunlet.

MILLVALE.

John J. Williams, chr,
C. A. Burrows,
Brewer Scott,
F. G. Segelbach,
John Brewer,
Ed. Coates,
T. J. Munden,
Peter Kmiss,

And. M. Johnston.
B. H. Fellbach.
Alex. M. Johnston,
John Riley,
T. W. Lyon,
Daniel Demsey,
and others.

ORMSBY.

Mark Donneley,
George Geyer,
Jos. Larimer,
Thos. J. Evans,

Wm. M. Ferguson,
Jos. H. McClurg.
Geo. Fritz.

SOUTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

G. Y. Coulter,
Levi Gregg.
Robt. Boyce,

Saml. Alexander.
B. Morgan,
James. Ewing.

FALL FASHIONS.

The Coming Costumes.

The coming season is expected to be gorgeous in toilettes, and moreover it is thought these will be of the most distinctive character. Dark, neutral, plain, for street purposes, varied by glimpses of the tartan, but light and lovely in tint and lace, in trailing flowers for evening wear.

Over dresses worn over flush pink, pale blue and light green will be much in favor. Organdie, Valenciennes lace and insertion. Flowers will be used profusely in trails, not in bunches, mainly the stems and less than velvet and ribbon than was the case last year.

The material of the moment is barege, as it is readily arranged in coquettish costumes. Very clear barèges are used, the tissue being so coarse as to merit the title of "barege canvas." Black barège, or grenadine, is much in vogue.

The small, brilliant Asiatian plaids, for the school dresses of girls and misses, in all wool, are unrivaled for cleanliness and durability.

Silks will be worn more of the darker or neutral shades are more desirable than costumes, which have now lost caste. Two materials still prevail, the two colors, and when these ids degenerate at once into patchy toilets, without borrowing an expression, and though growing out of favor will wear cheaply are inadmissable for more dignified matrons.

Very pretty and simple yet distinguished suits are made of fine cashmere, and trimmed in all wool delaine. The fashionable colors are ash gray, violet, dove color and wood brown. Foulard delaines are the heaviest ordinary material of that name in being heavier with threads like fine cords, and when made up all wool, it is a very soft and desirable fabric.

The under skirts are slightly trained and have tapes sewed to tie them short for street length. The upper skirt and basque may be faced and piped with corded silk, and turned up at the sides with lace or numerous bunches but many ladies use the piping alone; of course the silk is used only to match the color of the dress.

Black silk suits promise to be as fashionably worn as ever. During the past season there has been a craze for trimming these rich goods over white, and this will undoubtedly continue more or less through the fall.

The newest silk for trimming will be far more richly and appropriately trimmed for tae season with silk and rich black fringe, with handsome *passementerie* buttons.

The new fringes are in magnificent widths and qualities, and range from one to ten dollars per yard.

The American two dollar grosse grain is particularly adapted for service-wearing, for it is not so dressy, but it is heavier and more desirable than five-dollar silk, now that dull effects are required in black silk. The most *distingue* than glossy French silks at double the price.

Pliated Garibaldi waists have now become an institution. In striped cambric they can be bought at the stores for 75 cents each. In the higher grades of cambric and muslin, ladies are having them made in colored silk and cashmere, both fine and heavy. Navy blue and gray. The cashmeres are generally braided, the silk ornamented with fine loop lace insertion or ladder lace. The pliating is considered too many for changes to be worn with different suits.

Basket cashmere and alpaca suits, particularly the latter, are made very plainly. Plaitings and ruffles have disappeared, except as used to border the skirt, and even upon this they are often replaced by bands. Cashmere is not unfrequently trimmed with a single box plait of the same, piped with heavy silk, and the narrower the bands, and the more there are of them, the better. Alpaca dresses are not graduated in widths, others are of uniform size upon the upper and under skirt. Three upon the skirt and two upon the basque is the common number, but five below and three above are better. And there are some bands some distance after basque and flue material, made with seven bands on the lower skirt and five upon the upper.

Garibaldi waists will be revived for plain delaine and merino house dresses.

Black silk aprons are coming into fashion again.

Gloves to match the suit are worn in the street. Very light buff remains the style for dress occasions.

The latest Parisian mode of wearing the hair is said to be small bouffant bandeaux of waved hair over the forehead, loosely plaited coronet just at the back of the head, and a very long, flat, and narrow chignon, falling in ripples nearly to the waist, in a net of thick silk worked on a wide mesh, differing in very open pattern. This new style of net is made of smooth silk of the color of the hair. Though plaits are worn across, the waved or curled chignon is quite the latest mode; the front part of coiffure alone is not much more elaborate than in the spring, when plain bandeaux were the almost universal coiffure.

In hats and bonnets there is little or no difference. The high, round shapes are most in favor. Ladies who prefer a quiet style of coiffure wear the Alsatia forms. Bright nuance of white ulle under the border, white chip bonnets of porous straw, shaped like black straw-grain ribbon and a branch of roses, are pretty and elegant for young ladies. But the most stylish hats, and the Princess and Reine Margot, have very high crowns, which require a great deal of trimming. For instance, a Reine Margot has a high, flat crown, brim slightly turned up in front and at the back, lined with black silk, and piped round with white satin. Around the crown is a cerise ribbon around the crown, and large bow of the same at the back. A smooth black feather fastened on one side of the crown is curved across it. Strings of black faille ribbon.

The last new thing in veils is a large square of plain black tulle, with a deep hem and a narrow strip of lace insertion just above the hem. This veil is put on so as to let one point fall in front and three at the back, with all the fulness of the tulle. This is also done in white tulle, but is far less becoming, and can be worn only by the very youthful.

A WIFE'S TROUBLES.

Thirty-four Years of Married Life—An Old Wife's Complaint—Strange Story of Ill-Treatment—The Courts Investigating.

A case of connubial unhappiness, presenting some peculiarly sad features, was yesterday brought to the attention of Judge Collier, presiding in the Court of Common Pleas. It came up in the shape of a petition presented by Margaret Moffitt, of Birmingham, praying to be divorced from her present husband, John Moffitt, whom she charges with conduct that is everything but conducive to domesticate their of an affectionate Benedict. Mrs. Moffitt is a woman over fifty years of age, and seems as though a weight of care and trouble had almost taken from her every joy of life. She avers in her affidavit that she and John became acquainted about thirty-four years ago, when both were "very young," and that the result was a marriage, which followed in a few months. Since that time they have been living together, they lived happily for the greater part of the time until within the past few years, when John seemed to have lost all affection for his consort, and manifested his changed feelings by all sorts of abuse, which rendered her life a burden and one not to be contemplated. She says, however, that for the sake of her children she bore the abuse, the whippings and pullings about by the hair, and the offspring, went out as washer woman, and at another time engaged herself as janitress of the public school—the husband having refused to support the family, and only occasionally contributing to that end, although he was abundantly able to do so, all the time; When he did provide money the wife says, he ungraciously "threw it at her," or on the floor, but his generosity even under such circumstances was duly appreciated. Thus matters went on until the crowning point was reached, according to the petitions, when one of the children, a daughter took sick, and died—the latter refusing all the time to assist in providing nourishment or medicine to his child. This occurred within a month or two past. Mrs. Moffitt then went to him with her married daughter, and after reflecting concluded to ask her hymeneal troubles finally, if possible through the medium of the divorce court.

Her petition is quite lengthy, and details pretty fully her grievances, much more explicitly than the generality of such papers. The Court, after a hearing, awarded a subpoena returnable next Saturday.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

Collector Davis' Monthly Statement

Following is an abstract of collections in the Twenty-second District for the past month:

Tax on Spirits	$11,627 66
Tax on Tobacco	29 8 9.45
Tax on Fermented Liquors	12,122.70
Tax on Banks, and Bankers	5,881.25
Tax on Gas	3,89 9.33
Tax on Incomes	9,163.68
Not otherwise provided for	187.50
Penalties	2,567.43
Total	74,439.62

University and Observatory.—Engravings and descriptions of these institutions will be found in the *People's Monthly*. Next number will contain a beautiful, full-page engraving of the exterior of the observatory, with a view of the great telescope and other instruments used.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

Wm. Douglass, pleaded guilty to the charge of the larceny of a silver watch and several promissory notes, the property of Wm. Averts. The offense was committed on the 1st of July last. The Court sentenced the prisoner to pay the costs of prosecution and six cents fine, and to undergo two years' imprisonment in the County Work House.

Matthias Rowley, indicted for committing an assault and battery upon the person of Catharine Stang, was tried and found guilty. Sentence deferred.

Conrad Holland was indicted for aggravated assault and battery, upon oath of Elizabeth England. The accused entered the plea of guilty to simple assault and battery, and received the sentence of the Court, which was to pay the costs of prosecution, and a fine of one hundred dollars.

Morris K. Henry was placed upon trial on an indictment for felonious assault and battery on the person of Mrs. S. H. Loveridge. Full reports of this shooting, which occurred in the office of Mr. Loveridge, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, were published in the city papers at the time of the transactions, and it is unnecessary to reproduce the particulars at this time. Messrs. Coyle and McMaster appeared for the defense, and District Attorney Pearson for the Commonwealth. Messrs. Loveridge, S. P. Rabbick, S. H. Long and D. C. Rodgers were called as witnesses for the prosecution. The testimony elicited did not differ materially from that given at the hearing before the Mayor. The witnesses appeared on the part of the defense. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty of felonious assault, but guilty of malaciously wounding the said Loveridge. The prisoner was at once called up for sentence.

Judge Sterrett, before passing sentence of the Court, discussed at length the facts in the evidence would have justified the jury in returning a verdict in manner and form as indicted. The prisoner had had cause to believe that Loveridge had called at the office of Mr. Loveridge, with bitter feelings rankling in his breast, from some cause either real or imaginary, and, there could be little doubt as to the prisoners intent at the time. It was a question for the jury and the Court to pass sentence upon so old a man, but such sentence must be passed.

The Court then sentenced to pay the cost of prosecution and six cents fine, and undergo an imprisonment of three years in the Western Penitentiary.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Adolph Eberhardt, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, was next called up for trial. The accused was charged, on oath of Francis Shields, with assaulting him with an iron bar, striking him on the head, thereby inflicting a serious wound. The difficulty occurred in the waiting room of the Manchester Passenger Railway. The case is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

Com. vs. John Thomas, et al.
Com. vs. H. B. Walker.
Com. vs. John Thomas.
Com. vs. Daniel Miller.
Com. vs. Daniel Miller.
Com. vs. Cein Burns.
Com. vs. Henry Siedenstriker.
Com. vs. August Hartzog.
Com. vs. Henry Brown.
Com. vs. Robert Young.
Com. vs. Ezza Cougner.
Com. vs. Alex Bell.
Com. vs. John Cutier.
Com. vs. John Larimer, et al.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE COLLIER.

The case of Palmer, *et. al.* vs. Dr. Hostetter occupied the attention of this court all day, and will be resumed this morning.

ARGUMENT COURT—THURSDAY.

No. 86. Wessecrvs. Hagers, admr's.
" 89. Johnston vs. Hamilton.
" 96. Brughback vs. Ennis.
" 111. Reno & Hopkins for use vs. Patterson.
" 113. Duffey vs. Reed & McCloy.
" 114. High vs. Hare.
" 124. Clunk vs. Jenkins.
" 126. Johnson vs. Trunicke, garnishees.
" 97. Breigel vs. Kleindeust, et. al.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The argument list has not yet been disposed of. The remainder of the week will be taken up with it.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Monthly Meeting—he Extent of the Small Pox—Sanitary Measures to Prevent its Spread—The Work of the Month.

Yesterday afternoon a regular meeting of the Board of Health was held at their office on Fourth avenue.

In the absence of President Gross, Mr. Edwards presided.

Health Officer Gray presented his report, showing that during the month 370 nuisances had been abated, and $32.00 received from permits granted, &c. The expenses were $83, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $249 Thirteen suits had been brought against persons who had violated the ordinances in relation to deaths during August were 264. Number of births in July were 256. The number of deaths during August were 264. Died from small pox and buried by order of the Board, 7.

The report says: "In reference to small-pox we cannot report much abatement, although all is being done that in our judgment can be done under the circumstances to check the spread of the disease, by sending all who have the disease to the hospitals, or to their own pitals, and in cases where removal cannot be done we have isolated the houses in which they are found as near as possible, and have destroyed the bedding, &c., together with rigidly enforcing sanitary regulations about the premises. Cases appear on the part of our judgment will soon have the effect of eradicating the disease. In a great many instances we find the people entirely unconscious of the importance of the enforcement of these measures, and in fact entirely unacquainted only to themselves seem to consider it to be their duty to throw all obstacles in our way. Doctors, nurses, undertakers, families either they or the neighborhood, are suffering from the effect. The physicians are also assisting us a great deal more than formerly, by notifying us of the locality of small-pox cases."

The report was accepted and filed.

Warrants were ordered for the payment of officers' salaries.

Mr. Edwards called attention to the importance of having pure vaccine matter, and suggested that a better law upon this subject was stated, from which the physicians could be supplied.

On motion Mr. Gilmore and Dr. McCandless, physicians to the Board, were appointed to have this matter attended to.

A communication was read from Henry Norman, asking